INSURA[illegible]E.
But patriotism[illegible] the people has va[illegible] such Competition.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

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VOL. X[illegible]I NO 45-- BOMBAY THURSDAY FEBRUARY 21 1929 ONE ANNA

SHIPP[illegible]

P. & O. Brit[illegible] India
(Incorporated i[illegible]nd).
MAIL & PASSENG[illegible]SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS[illegible]LYMOUTH AND LONDON CALL[illegible] AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
23 Feb.	Razmak ..		10,602
1 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,550
13 "	Rampura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,[illegible]
8 "	Morea ..		10,954
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 "	Mantua ..		10,946
20 "	Maloja ..		20,837
27 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana *	8427
11th Apr.	Domala *	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
[illegible]	B	£60	£105
[illegible]	B	£59	£98

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinyo Maru ..	31st Jan.	19th Feb.
Chifuku Maru ..	6th Feb.	23rd "
Shanghai Maru..	15th "	25th "
Honolulu Maru..	22nd "	9th Mar.
Heimei Maru .	28th "	10th "
Hiyeizan Maru ..	1st Mar.	13th "
Sumatra Maru .	11th "	19th "
Hankow Maru ..	27th "	6th April.
Heinan Maru ..	30th "	10th "
Shinnoh Maru ..	27th "	11th "
Indus Maru ..	10th April.	16th "

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
27th Feb.	Tamatsu M*	Straits and Japan.
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
4th "	Alipore ..	Straits China & Japan.
12th "	Kidderpore ..	Straits China & Japan.
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
20th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th "	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
7th June.	Rampura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st "	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
22ndFeb.	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
23rd "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
25th "	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
27th "	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.
27th "	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
6th Mar.	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.
FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Hakodate Maru	5303	17 Feb.	5 Mar.
*Koyei Maru ..	4739	17 "	5 "
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@6 "
Tamba Maru ..	5846	2 Mar.	16 Mar.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@20 "
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17 Mar.	29 "
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	3 April
*Akita Maru ..	3817	24 Mar.	7 "
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	30 "	12 "
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@17 "
Sado Maru ..	8898	4 Apr	18 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru ..	10700	7 Mar.	24 Mar.
Fushima Maru ..	11000	21 ..	7 April
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	4 Apr.	21 "

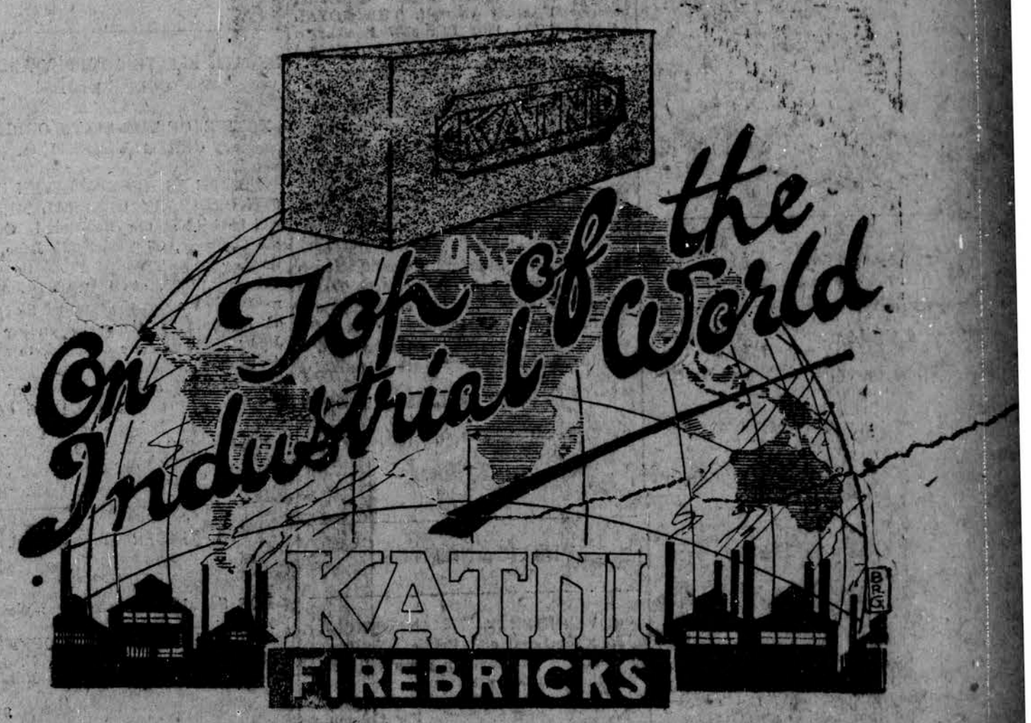
FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	26 Mar.	28 Mar.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	3 April	10 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

A Road
to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through
KAMSHASTRA
A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hunum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI
Secretary and Treasurer.



CONGRESS AND CONFERENCES.
THE INDIAN REVIEW.

NEW YEAR—JANUARY NUMBER
ALL-PARTIES' CONVENTION
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION
KHILAFAT CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE
ALL-PARTIES' MUSLIM CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE
NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE
TRADE UNION CONGRESS
ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONGRESS
ALL-INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE
WOMEN'S SOCIAL CONFERENCE
MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE
BENGAL MUSLIMS' CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA YOUTH CONGRESS

The New Year (January) Number of the "Indian Review" contains a succinct summary of the proceedings of these conferences with portraits of the Presidents of the respective gatherings and of other leading men. It also contains, besides a message from the poet, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and a number of special articles by well-known writers. These include "National Economic Policy" by Mr. H. P. Mody, "Communalism" by Prof. N. K. Sinha, "Neo-Hegelianism" by Prof. A. R. Wadia, "Modern Japan" by Mr. S. V. Ramamurty, I.C.S., "Unemployment" by Prof. Thomas, "What Next in China" by Prof. Vakil, "Canada as a British Commonwealth" by Mr. Frank Yeigh, "Birth Control" by Mr. Justice Ramesam, etc., etc.

Price Eight Annas

But you can enroll yourself as a subscriber for a year by remitting an M. O. for Rs. 5-(five) or Rs. 5-4 by cheque. Please note that V. P. P's. will not be sent.

Also note that the February Number will contain summaries of other Congresses and Conferences viz: All-India Oriental Conference Indian Philosophical Congress, Meeting of the Historical Records Commission, Associated Chambers of Commerce, All-India Press Conference, The Indian Science Congress, the Economic Conference, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, State People's Conference etc.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE LTD. (Est. 1891)

No Share-holders
No Capitalists.
TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.
Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management, and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For Fifty Twenty Words

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For each additional word.

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INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SMART BOY for out door work for an Export Import Office. Write personally with qualification and pay to Box No. 2149 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
A R1469

WANTED.—GRADUATES and UNDER GRADUATES for propaganda, Social Service and business organisation. Apply Box No. 2245, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
31775.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND-TYPIST, knowing filing work. Apply Box No. 2248, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 31828

WANTED.

WANTED—A pair of smooth FOX-TERRIER pups. Communicate with price, photo age and pedigree to Box No. 2247. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
T 31523

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY, 219, Bow Bazar Street CALCUTTA.
A

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEW Gamdevi, a sound PROPERTY, yielding seven per cent clear. A choice investment. Sold at a sacrifice. No Brokers. Apply Box No. 2250 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1490

FOR SALE Malabar Hill, Nepean Sea Road, an exceptionally fine PROPERTY Golden opportunity for capitalists, sold at a low figure to effect immediate settlement. No Brokers. Apply Box No. 2251 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1491

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.
T 31578

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No 21934

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-4-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-4
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-12-8

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

Provided there are a sufficient number of passengers it is proposed to run a II and III Class Pilgrim Special train from Bombay to Dwarka for the "Ful Dol" fair. The special will leave Bombay about 19.55 hours on 22|3 and arrive at Dwarka on the early morning of 24th.

Cheap Fares—Rs. 37-14-0 II Class, Rs. 19-1-0 III Class; for return journey will be charged against ordinary fares-Rs. 66-12-0 II Class, Rs. 25-5-0 III Class for return journey.

The return special will leave Dwarka on the night of 26th and arrive Bombay on the morning of 28th; suitable halts for meals enroute being arranged.

Catering arrangements on orthodox lines will be made on payment of Rs. 2/- per day in advance.

Apply for tickets at the Season Ticket Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Churchgate Street, Bombay. Money will be refunded if the special does not run.

H. P. BELL,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Churchgate,
9th February 1929.
31796

THE BARSI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF REGISTERED OFFICE.

THE OFFICE of the Company is removed and situate from 1st February, 1929, at:—
6, MUSJID SIDING ROAD,
78, FRERE ROAD,
Opposite Prince's Dock Clock Tower,
Bombay No. 9.

DESAI SONS & COMPANY,
Secretaries, Treasurers, Agents.
31815

LEGAL NOTICES.

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and YARN WASTES of different sorts accumulated in THE CROWN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., situated at New Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Tenders for the same will be received at the Company's Registered Office at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay upto 5 P.M. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 25th February, 1929, along with a cash Deposit of Rs. 500 for each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject a tender or tenders, fully or in part. Tender forms may be obtained from the Company's Office.

(Sd) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secs. Tres. and Agents,
31817

BROACH ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND DEV. CORP. LTD.

NOTICE OF THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 6TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 36 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1929, at 4 P.M. (S. T.) to receive and adopt the Audited Statements of accounts for the period ending 30th June 1928, to eclare dividend, to appoint Auditors etc.

By order of the Board,
CHUNILAL & CO.
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 20th Feb. 1929.
31829

TO TIMBER PURCHASERS.

FOR Semal logs for matches please apply to:—
DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,
Utilisation Division, U. P.,
Bareilly.
31742

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CABLES, PAPER INSULATED, LEAD COVERED, ARMOURED, OF SIZES; WIRE, BARE, COPPER, HARD DRAWN, STRANDED; AND POLES, TUBULAR, STEEL.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above-mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF CABLES, PAPER INSULATED, LEAD COVERED, ARMOURED, WIRE, BARE COPPER, AND POLES TUBULAR STEEL." Tenders not complying with these conditions, will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1929.

4. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
11th February, 1929.
31785

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF ABOUT 3,000 TONS OF DOUBLE HEADED RAILS, STEEL, 69 LBS. SECTION, SECOND-HAND.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the purchase of the above or a portion thereof, which can be inspected at the Engineer's Stores Depot, Bhusawal.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "TENDER FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND RAILS, STEEL DOUBLE HEADED." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th March, 1929.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
12th February, 1929.
31789

LEGAL NOTICES.

A CORRECTION.

With reference to the advertisement of Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs, in connection with O. O. C. J. Suit No. 34 of 1929, which appeared in our issue of TUESDAY, the 19th instant. on page 2, a mistake has crept in. In the section (h) of the prayer the letter for the Exhibit was mentioned wrongly as "b". The correct letter of the exhibit (in the said section (h)) should be "J".

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON SCRAPS, COTTON WASTE, CORRUGATED IRON SHED, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 66 of 1929 (Ismailji vs. Diambai), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Chinwalla Khambatty Chawl, Mewavala Lane, Bhendi Bazar, iron scraps, rubber rolls, 2 barrels of motor oil, etc., and at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the godown at Ripon Road Cross Lane, Madanpura, near Bombay Soap Factory, old cotton waste, corrugated iron shed, etc.

BENNETT & CO.

UNIQUE CURES FOR HERNIA, HYDROCELE and APPENDICITIS

GOOD NEWS FOR PARSI PATIENTS

A philanthropic Parsi gentleman has made Special Arrangements whereby poor Parsis, who are unable to pay the full fee of Dr. Treasurywala for treating the cases of Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis can avail themselves of the unique treatment of Dr. Treasurywala on payment of reduced charges that will suit their pockets. A large number of patients will thus have the benefit of the treatment of Dr. TREASURYWALA who as will thus be amply proved, not only in India but throughout the world, is the only Electro-Therapeutist (M. D.) who is able to cure Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis (without a knife, i.e. surgically.) It has been proved that this special treatment is Dr. TREASURYWALA'S OWN and QUITE UNIQUE.

Those who enclose stamps worth four anuas will receive a Gujarati or English pamphlet. Write to Dr. TREASURYWALA, Waterloo Mansion, Mayo Road, Bombay.

A proof of the increasing popularity of this treatment is the fact that among a large number of patients—who are cured—are medical men and their relatives, who are recommending others to avail themselves of this unique treatment without operation.

For further information kindly see Doctor personally as owing to pressure of work, correspondence is impracticable.

(Advt.)

Cook EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE

Annapurna Cooker Co.,
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Matatlal Vanmalidas & Co.,
Girgaum Back Road.

FREE ! FREE !!

A very beautiful, coloured picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1929 is sent on receipt of a two annas stamp and a calendar without picture is sent free on application only. Calandars are not sent by V.P.P. but on receipt of Re. 1, by M.O. 8 Calendars are sent by registered post [illegible] & postal charges.
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-MORROW FRIDAY at 5-30 p. m.
A. STROK
Presents
BENNO MOISEI WITSCH
The Supreme Genius of The Piano.

MADAN THEATRES LD.
Present at
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
SATURDAY, February 23rd at 9-30 p.m.
SUNDAY, February 24th at 4-30 p.m.
MUMTAZ BEGUM
The Famous Songstress from Indore
Tickets purchased for the Concerts previously advertised should be exchanged
BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
ELINOR GLYN'S
Mightiest Love Story:
IT
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE IN 7 REELS.
Featuring a Stellar Cast, including the Screen's Vivacious Beauty.
CLARA BOW
Fascinating Story of a Flippant Flapper who lures all with her gifted power

MADAN THEATRES LD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
A RIOT OF HILARITY
IN THESE RIOTOUS TIMES
SYD CHAPLIN
In Meek Pursuit of
THE MISSING LINK
Chased by Lions, kissed by Chimpanzee, pursued by Cannibal Head-Hunters, our Hero gets his Thrills—

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Grand Opening Performance To-night at 10 p. m.
An Epochal Event in the Entertainment History of Bombay.
CARL LAEMMLE'S
100 per cent.
TALKING PICTURE
THE MELODY OF LOVE
with
WALTER PIDGEON
MILDRED HARRIS & JANE WINTON
Voices Give it the Breath of Life!
The Giant Panorama of the World War Rolls before the eye with quick flashes of Doughboy Life in Camp, on the Big Pond and at the Front, mingled with a ripple of Humour which prevents an overstrain of the Emotions or the Triteness of War Scenes.
THE TALK OF THE TOWN!
SEE
HEAR
AND MARVEL
AT THE
VITAPHONE
VITAPHONE
AND
MOVIETONE
MOVIETONE
ALSO SEE AND HEAR,
MOVIETONE SPECIALITIES
A Universal Vaudeville Novelty
BAILEY AND BARNUM
IN
THE GLOBE TROTTERS.
Booking at the Theatre

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY AT ... TO-MORROW & 10 P.M.

The g... adven... of a her... husb... SYD CH...LIN in ...KIRTS
and ...rresistible Trio THE
ROMPS
Delightful Songs and Dances.
NEXT SATURDAY—
REX INGRAM'S Great New Production
The GARDEN OF ALLAH

With SPECIAL MUSIC.

The Govt. Registered.
Royal Homoeo Medical College
129/1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
THE FACULTY OF THE ABOVE College confer Honour of Homoeo Degrees to deserving candidates by necessary examination through correspondence. Good prospect and appointment guaranteed. Apply with an anna stamp to: The PRINCIPAL.

THE LASSITUDE OF THE TROPICS.

WHAT IT IS AND HOW AVOIDED.

In tropical climates everyone at times suffers from a feeling of lassitude, becomes weak and nervous and loses all energy and interest in life. This is simply due to a condition of the blood, which needs more Iron, and the lassitude will completely disappear as soon as sufficient Iron is supplied to the blood. The best and easiest way to do this is by simply taking a course of ordinary Iron Jelloids, which contain the necessary Iron in the form in which it is most readily absorbed by the blood.

They are easy to take and quite cheap, sufficient for 14 days costs Re. 1, for 40 days Rs. 2-12; made in four kinds, No. 1 for children and delicate ladies, No. 2 for adults, No. 2a special for men and No. 3 extra strong. Take Iron Jelloids and always be healthy.

(3) (Advt.)

THE
Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited.
(Established 1871)
IT is the oldest indegenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders; therefore all profits go to the Policy Holders.
Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.
And at Rs. 15/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.
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278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
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BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

The local market opened at Rs. 357/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and ruled easy on scattered selling. At the close at 4-30 p.m. rates were as under:—

Broach A/M.	356
Broach J/A.	363/8
Oomra Mar	315/8
Oomra May	319
Bengal Mar	266
Bengal May	273

ROOM RATE

Bombay, Feb. 20.

Bengal 26 March.
Bengal 273 May.
Broach 357 A/M.
Broach 364 J/A.
Bengal 266 March.
Oomra 319 May.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	278	273	265	258
Sindh	280	275	267	260
Punjab	276	271	263	256
Rajputana	277	272	264	257
Broach		369	364	359
Oomra No. 3	326	321	315	305
C P No. 1	346	341	335	325
C P No. 2	336	331	325	315
Oomra			294	284

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

100 Dond Mill Rajputana 264
100 R D Tata & Co. Ganjdundwara 276
100 E Spinner & Co. Khandesh 233
100 Bombay Co. Jalgaon 269
100 Langli & Co. Jalgaon 269 M
100 Moon Mill Mandusar 320
100 Oshman Suleman & Co. Jalna 283
100 Presidency Mill Latur 329
300 Japan T Co. Arvi 319
100 Nisso & Co. Khamgaon 293-1/2
100 Do. Karanja 296
100 Birla Bros. Cambodia 408
100 A Damodar & Co. Nizamabad 315
100 G V Lanke & Co. Berarinferior 201
100 Japan T Co. Akot 915

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	283	
Broach Fine		
Bengal FG.	270	240/50
Sindh-Punjab Fine	278	
Sindh-Punjab FG.	270	240/45
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	325	315/20
Nagpur Sayner Fine	330/35	320/25
Yeotmal Fine	320/35	655/15
Arvi Fine	325/27	300/15
Amraoti Fine	315/20	305
Khamgaon/Akola Fine	315/20	285/95
Mulkapur Fine	300	275/80
Khandesh Fine	290	260/65
Muthia Fine	280	265/70
Muthia FG.	275	235/55
Nanded/Purna FG.G.S	340/45	305
Purna FG.GS.	325	305
Parbhani/Sailu FG.GS.	320	305
Indro/Ujjain Fine	315	300/305
Burwah Sanavad Fine	315/20	295/300
Surat Fine		
Broac Fine		
		Old
Broach FG.		
Westerns MG.		325
Cambodia	405/400	
Miraj/Sangli		360
Compta Good		360
Jinja	515	
Busoga	525	

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 20.

	Owts.
Wheat	5,688
Linseed	2,029
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	560
Gingellyseeds	2,872
Groundnuts	24,202
Castorseed	4,213
Rice	72,538
Myrabollams	2,816
Cottonseed	16,620
Gram	306
Joowar	2,465
Maize	58
Bajree	1,166
Coal	Tons 2,732

OILS & CAKES.

The Tata Oil Mills Company Limited.
EX GODOWN BOMBAY.
BOMBAY, Feb. 20.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 570/- per tin.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 125/- per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 50/- per ton.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

Linseed May	11 7 0
Wheat May	8 10 0

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 19.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—
July-Sept per cwt 12|3
Oct-Dec per cwt 12|4-1|2
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—
July-Sept per cwt 12|4-1|4
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—
July-Sept per cwt 12|5

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES.

From New York:—"Quiet market, strong undertone. Still expect higher later."

Reuter:—"Market was dull and featureless. Traders are adopting a waiting attitude."

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following telegram from their Liverpool friends dated 19th. February:—

Messrs. Horaby Hemelryk & Co.—"A better demand for goos but very poor price for yarns."

N. Y.—March Highest 20.02 (opening) lowest 19.95 (11.56 A. M.)

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 19.

March	19.99	—
May	20.05	—01
July	19.76	+01
October	19.65	+02
December	19.55	—01
Middling Spot	20.25	—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 19.

March	19.30	04
May	19.45	03
Middling Spot	19.09	—

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 19.

New York 11 A.M. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

March	20.01
May	20.08
July	19.78
New York. Noon Call.	
March	19.96
May	20.05
July	19.76

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 19.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	23,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to, the Continent	16,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 19.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.20
Scinde Fine	7.45
Scinde, Superfine	7.70
Bengal, Good	6.95
Bengal, Fully Good	7.20
Bengal Fine	7.45
Oomra, Good	7.55
Oomra, Fully Good	7.85
Oomra Fine	8.15
Broach, Fully Good	8.65
Broach, Fine	8.90
Broach, Superfine	9.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 19.

February	17.17	+.08
March	17.36	+.08
April	17.70	+.10
May	17.76	+11
June	17.76	+.11
July	18.05	+.13
Aujust	18.06	+.13
September	18.12	+.13
October	18.14	+.13
November	18.17	+.13
December	18.16	+.13
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	17.85—	

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 19.

	Opening	Closing
February		10.16+01
March	10.22	10.22—
April		10.26—
May	10.34	10.34—
June		1034—
July	10.36	10.36—
August		10.32—
September		10.28+01
October	10.22	1024+02
November		10.22+02
December		10.22+02
January	10.19	10.21+02
February		10.21+02
Middling Spot		10.47—

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 19.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4 1|2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 1|2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 5 5|16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 5 3|8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6 1|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 19.

T T Berlin on London	20.43-3|8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.11-5|8
T T Brussels on London	34.94
T T Madrid on London	31.55
T T Milan on London	92.71
T T Berne on London	25.24
T T Paris on London	124.28
T T London on Prague	163.62

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 19.

Copper Braziers £91 3|4.
Yellow Metal £ 72 1|4.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £21 3|4.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £13 1|2.
Tin English In[illegible] 22 3|4

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st September.		
	Yesterday. This year	Last year	
Khandesh	211	238,608	206,054
Central India	304	162,707	188,073
Barsi & Nagar	1,123	146,221	201,765
Hyderabad-Gaorani	91	92,795	83,415
Berar		475,887	419,086
Central Provinces	102	252,114	144,510
Total Oomras	1,791	1,306,332	1,278,211
Dholera		54,200	66,284
N.-W. Provinces		54,000	63,002
Rajputana		22,433	27,291
Smd-Punjab	231	41,905	116,100
Broach	251	12,881	2,615
Coompta & Dharwar	49	11,004	3,979
Westerns-Northerns	47	10,649	3,808
Cocanada		1	1
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	92	4,850	8,018
Persian		816	3,294
American		2,495	22,033
Egyptian & African	54	18,551	11,137
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		10	64
Total	2,515	1,539,892	1,599,521

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 14th Feb.

In full-pressed Bales.	Ths year Yesteday.	Last year r
Europe	3,504	399,830 296,371
Japan & China	1,760	671,662 428,684
Coast Ports	100	9,713 13,365
Up-country by Rail		53,778 41,033
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China & Japan		70,954 31,625
Total	11,364	12,05,937 8,11,578

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1928-29	1927-28
	Bombay, Feb. 20.	
Receipts to date	19-2-29 8064000	7028000
,, Yesterday do.	23000	15000
Exports o date do.	5946000	5110000
Stock at Ports	15-2-29 2104000	2191000
,, Interior Towns do.	966000	1049000
,, Liverpool	15-2-29 1088000	770000
Visible Supply	15-2-29 5290000	5313000
Quantity in Sight do.	12962000	11565000

WHEAT—LONOON MARKET

London, Feb. 19.

Rozario Santa Fe per 62 1|2 lb Cargoes—
45|3 May-June Shipment Sellers.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb Cargoes—
44|9 Feb-March Shipment Sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels—
48 Afloat Paid.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels—
No offerings.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 19.

Cottonseed Bombay ton—
£9 Feb-March Shipment Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay ton—
£19-10 Feb-March Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria ton—
£18-15 Feb-March Shipment Buyers.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 19.

Linseed Calcutta ton—
£19-10 Feb-March Shipment Quoted.
£18-10 April-May Shipment Quoted.
Linseed La Plata c i f ton—
£15-18-9 Feb-March Shipment Hull Sellers.
Linseed Bombay ton—
£20 Feb-March Shipment Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 19.

Linseed Oil naked London ewt—
29|2-1|4 March-April Delivery Paid.
29|6 May-Aug Delivery Paid and Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 19.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)
Spot 18-1|2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 19.

Chartered Bank of India A and C £21 7|8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £145 1|2.
P and O Banking Corporation £9 1|2.
National Bank £53 1|2.
Eastern Bank £7.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £89.
Conversion Loan £78 1|8.
Indian Loan 5 1|2 per cent £101 1|8.
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent £54.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £59 7|8.
Indian Stock 3 1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £69 3|4.
Consols £55 3|8.
War Loan 5 per cent £101 7|8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 7|8 Ex Dividend.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 19.

Silver—Market closed uncertain.

Spot	25 7|8
Forward	25 7|8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 19.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4-4-10 3|4.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 20.

Mar. close at 9s. 2 7/8d.
May close at 9s. 5 3/4d.
July close at 9s. 8 7/8d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 128 cents.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 20.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/5 15/16
D D 1/5
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5-31/32 Feby.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 Mail.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 March-April.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1-6-11-32 Feb
Banks Buying 3 mos. 1/6 5/16 15th March.
NEW YORK:—
B. C. T T 275 1/2
Banks Selling T T 275 1/4
Banks Buying T T 274 1/4
Banks Buying 3 months 268-1/2
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 950
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 123 3/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 120 3/4
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 134 1/4
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 171 3/4
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 7/32 19th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/6 5/8 20th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 9/32 20th inst.
London/Paris 124.30 19th inst.
London/Belgium 34.93 19th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.24 19th inst.
London/Italy 92.80 19th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4/4/11-1/2 18th inst. £4/4/10-3/4 19th inst.
Silver London Ready 25 5/8 18th inst. 25 7/8 19th inst.
Silver London Forward 25 11/16 18th inst. 25 7/8 19th inst.
Silver New York Ready 56 1/8 18th inst. 55 1/2 10th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5 5/16 p.c. 18th inst. 5 5/16 p.c. 19th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 5 1/2 p.c. 18th inst. 5 3/8 p.c. 19th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 p.c.
Money.—Inter Bank Call 7 1/2 p.c. 2 mos 6 1/2 p.c. 6 mos 5 1/2 p.c. 12 mos 4 1/2 p.c.
Tone: Tight.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. China bought. India was a buyer at lower rate. America offered after fixing. Reaction towards fall possible after the rise.

BULLION MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

The Bombay Bullion Broker's Association, Ltd.

SILVER.

London Ready 25/15
London Forward 25/15
America Cent 56/4
China Op. 2/6/10, Closing 2/6/10
Ready 58/10
Magh Op. 58/8, Hi. 58/4, Lo. 58/8, 6 p.m. 58/10
Tejimundi -/4/
Falgune Op. 58/12, Hi. 58/15, Lo. 58/12, 6 p.m. 58/14
Tejimundi -/12/

GOLD.

Ready 21/10/3
Magh 21/9/3
Falgune 21/8
National City 21/12
N. Manordass 21/10/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 21.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/6
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/8
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 84/4
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs 96/6
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/6
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/8
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/8
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 100/13
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 103/11
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/4
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/2
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/6
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 81/6
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 81/6
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 109/8
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8
Forward Rates 1st March Sett.
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/6/6 1945/55 Rs. 103/11/6
Tone of Market.—Quiet.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 19.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot 1|0 9|16 Sellers

STOCKS AND SHARES

Renewal of Selling Pressure

TATA IRONS EASY

Bombay, Feb. 20.

Cotton Mill shares opened steady and registered some improvement on good enquiry but the advance was not maintained owing to renewal of selling pressure particulary from weak holders. The sentiment is rtthr nervous and short covering as meeting liquidations. In some oarcles further rise in the Bank rate is anticipated and operators sohw no willingness to buy. There was a fair volume of business to-day and prices after a day's trading recorded small changes. In the miscellaneous section Bombay Burmahs and Hydros ruled steady. Tata Iron shares opened with a steadier tone, but declined on long liquidation and closed easy. Mining shares were somewhat better and Cements ruled steady.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

Bombay Dyeing 882,84,(9,(0
Century 395,98,92,98,92
Colaba 133-2
Crescent 132
Fazul 764-6,63,61,60,56,60
Indore 389-6,88
Madhowji 51
Nagpur 487,88,86,85,86
New Great 228,27
Pearl 482,81,78
Simplex 70
Swadeshi 437,36
Burma 887,85,86
Hydro 1108,10,12,6,7,6,8
Tram 149/6
Deff. 252,53,50,51,48-2
Ord. 72-4,6,72,71-8,12,4
Bundi 20-8, 10,14
Indian 333,32,31-14,30-10
Katni Ord. 225
Alcock 301

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

Ahmedabad Advance 100 10f 362 347/8
Apollo 50 nil, 5/4
Asaur Veerji (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (250) 10y 76-4
Bombay Cotton (500) nil 170
Bombay Dyeing (200) 201 878/12
Bombay Industrial (20) 5
Bradbury (250) Nil 160
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y 392/8
Central India 100f 486.4
Ceylon 100 nil 24/8
Chinbai Land Mill 100 100, 133/2
Coorla 100 7f 158/12
Crescent 100 9f 132/8
Currimbhoy 250 nil 157/8
David 250 nil 240
Dawn 250 a 15y 530.
E.D. Sassoon United Dfd. 1 nil 0-9-0
Ebrahim Pabany 200 7/8 205
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 92-8
Elphinstone 100 nil 7
Fazulbhoy 250 760
Finlay 100 10y 110
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 225
Gokak 100 2/8 1 127/8
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1735
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 227/8
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1270
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f 388/12
Jamshed 250 nil 22/8
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100v 1600
Kastoorchand 50 nil 14
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2400
Khatau Makanjee 100 nil 80
Kohinoor 10/ 13/0/6y 200
Lakshmi Cotton 250 15f 1492-8
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 50
Madras United 250 7/8i 450
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 1100
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 75.
Minerva 80 nil 78.
Morarji Goculdas 1,000 nil 1185.
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 5 +2f x.d. 165
New City of Bombay 100 nil 95
New Great Eastern 200 10y 227/8
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 60
Pearl 210 10f 478/12
Phoenix 100 20y 350
Premier 10 nil 6-12
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8y 67-8.
Sholapur 1000 120f 5720
Simplex 250 nil 70
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 10
Swadesh 100 10f 436-4
Swan Mills 25 nil 110
Tata Mills 25 nil 50
Vishnu Cotton 500 401 2300
Western India Spinning 1,000 50y 950

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 100
Baroda 50/3f 78
Central 250 0/8 22
Eastern £5 4sh 91.
Imperial 500 40f x.d. 1415
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 347/8
Union 5/4/3-11-6
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10 0/8/4f 20/14
Central India Mining 8/12
Gwalio Cement 70 10y 100
Indian Cement 200 nil 380/10
Katni Cement Ord. 100 10 225
Katni Cement Def. 100 10 850
Punjab Cement 100 nil 12-14
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 160.
Shivrajpur 10 2 11/8 19/8
United Cement 100 6y 92

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/0f 812/8
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/6f 127-8.
Central Portland 99
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6i 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 87
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 92.
Larkhana 100 1i 87
Mandra Bhon. 90 1/15/2i 71.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 100
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4/3i 84
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 91.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 96.
Sind Light 100 5/7 140
Tapti Valley 672/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 84.8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6/8y 133-12 x. d.
Surat Electric 0 100 5/7y 138-1.
Andhra Valley Ordy. 10,000 567/8
Bombay Tramway Ordy. 50 2/8l 149/6
Tata Hydro Electric 0 1,000 40f 1108/12
Tata Power 0 1000 nil 485
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 145.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 137/12

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20y 1185
Indian Cotton 195 17/8y 227-8.
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20v 275.
New Berar 500 70y 900.
New Mofussil 400 30y 505.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 487/8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 5.
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 50
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 2050
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy. 11 nil 10-12
New India Assurance 5 1y 21/6
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 2160
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0|5|0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 nil 301-4
Attock Oil £1 nil 40.
Belapur Co. 50 nil 18
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 510.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 250 12/6y 218/2
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 32.
B. Burma T. Coronation 125 786/4
Do. Contributory 50 12f 280
British Burma Petroleum 81 0/2/0 4/11
Burma Corp. 10 As 6-1 12
Jost Engineering 50 54-12/8 187/8
Kemp 200 15 197-8.
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 213-8
Port Canning, 1,000 45 620.
Scindia Steam 11/12
Tata Construction 30 4y 52
Tata Iron (ordinary) 55 1y 71/4
Tata Iron (deferred) 50 nil 248/2
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55

DEBENTURES.

Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.8.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone T 8-1/2 57.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T. 15.
Kohinoor Mills T 7 103.
Tata Hydro B. 8 110/14.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c.; 108
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. £103.
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c £102.
Andhra Valley B 8 109/6
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents.

Names.	Latest Prices. £
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	0 18 0
London Tin Syndicate Ord.	3 12 0
Nundyroog Gold Co. Ord.	0 18 0
Anglo Burma Tin Co. Ord	0 8 9
Attock Oil	2 15 0
Associated Portland Cement	1 10 6
Underground Electric Railways	1 4 6
Burma Corporaton	0 17 3
Snia Viscosa	1 2 3
Beira Railways	1 6 3
Calico Printers	1 7 9
Marconi International Marine	3 13 9
Rhodesian & General Asbestos Copn.	5 12 6
James Finlay Ord.	5 7 6
General Electric Co. Ord.	3 4 9
Jokai Assam Tea Co.	4 8 1-1|2
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 11 5
International Rys. of C. America Ord. dollars	54 0 0
Malayalam Plantations	1 16 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 7 0
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	4 3 9
Vickers Ord.	0 11 9
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 11 6
African Asbestos Trust	1 1 10-1|2

Market quiet and unsettled.
Stock of Rubber in London—24,757 tons.
Decrease for week.—656 tons.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

3 Months Discounts 5 5/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5-3/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 per cent
Money Call 7-1/2 per cent.
One month 6-1/2 per cent.
Three months 6 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Twelve Months.—4 1/2 p.c.
Tone of Mon.y Market.—Steady
Imperial Bank of India Rate 8 per cent.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 19.

Demand Bills	484.81

NEW BOMBAY-SIND RAILWAY CONNECTION

Karachi-Agra Project Abandoned

—:o:—

SIR A. HADOW PRESENTS RY. BUDGET

The following are extracts from the speech made by the Hon. Sir Austen Hadow Chief Commissioner of Railways, in presenting the Railway Budget for 1929-30 in the Council of State on Tuesday:—

Since the Budget for the current year was put before the Council a year ago, we have had an appreciable expansion of the mileage of Indian Railways. The additional mileage opened in the year 1927-28 was 699 miles as compared with 421 miles in 1926-27; in the current year we hope that a total additional mileage of about 1,300 miles will have been opened by the end of March 1929 and the total mileage of Indian Railways may, therefore, amount to over 41,000 by the end of this financial year. These figures represent the mileage of all Indian Railways—that is, they include the mileage of railways owned by Indian States, Companies and District Boards. The additional mileage actually financed from the Budget and expected to be opened during the current year will, it is hoped, be about 1,090 miles, bringing up the total State-owned mileage to over 29,500.

Moreover there has been an addition to the mileage managed by the State for, since the Burma Railways Company was bought out by Government on the first of January 1929, the working of this railway system has been taken over by the State, so that there are now five systems, the East Indian, the Great Indian Peninsula, the North Western, the Eastern Bengal and the Burma Railways, owned and worked by the State. There are five other important railways, in which the State owns the greater part of the capital, worked by Companies under contract, and there are yet others in which distinct parts are owned by Government and the Companies.

Our passenger earnings during the current year have been somewhat disappointing, and under this head we have found it necessary to cut down our budget figure by 36 lakhs, making it slightly below the actuals for fact financial year. This traffic has not in fact responded as quickly as we expected to the reductions in fares introduced last year. The goods earnings, on the other hand, are expected to be 2-3/4 crores higher than we estimated, and 2 crores more than in 1927-28. As indicated in paragraph 5 of the Budget Memorandum, all the principal commodities have contributed to this result except coal and coke.

In calculating our working expenses for next year, we have estimated that our expenditure under the head "Administration" will be the same as the revised figure for the current year, that we shall spend 40 lakhs less under "Repairs and Maintenance" and 13 lakhs more under "Operation." The net result is a decrease of 27 lakhs, but the decrease would have amounted to 55 lakhs if we had not made a special provision of 28 lakhs, 10 under "Administration" and 18 under "Operation", for improving the service conditions of our lower paid employees. As explained in paragraphs 21 and 23 of the Budget Memorandum we proposed to undertake a a through examination into this matter, and we have already taken preliminary steps to this end. If the proposal to add a new member to the Railway Board is agreed to, it will be one of his duties to conduct this enquiry, but it must be recognised that the enquiry will take some time and that the provision of 28 lakhs for the purpose of ameliorating such conditions of service is little more than a guess at what may be required.

NEW LINES OPENED.

Turning now to our Capital Budget, I explained twelve months ago the arrangement we had been following, under which each railway was allowed to include in its approved programme works involving expenditure during the year somewhat in excess of what we expected they would spend.

The most important new line opened throughout during the current year is the north to south connection from Balharshah to Kazipet through His Exalted Highness the Nizam's dominions, which it was originally hoped to open by the end of last financial year. This was not financed from the Railway Board's budget, but will be such avaluable line in shortening a journey between North and South India that it must be mentioned. Of expected lines opened during the year or expected to be opened I would mention as most important the Daltonganj Barkakhana line, 114 miles long, known as the Central Indian Coalfields Railway, the Kangra Valley Railway in the Punjab, 103 miles long, and two important chord lines Villupuram to Trichinopoly, 108 miles, and Dindigul to Pollachi, 75 miles long, both in South India. Most of the other new lines opened are short branches or extensions varying in length from 10 miles to 50 miles.

CAPITAL BUDGET 1929-30.

In framing our Capital Budget for 1929-30 we have attached great importance to the idea that all possible efforts should be directed to the pushing forward of open line improvement schemes and new lines which have already been started, so that they may be completed and begin to justify the expenditure on them as early as possible. We ha ve therefore, in consultation with Agents, arranged for their programmes to be prepared with this main object in view and have avoided as far as possible allotting funds for the inception of new works until most of the others can be completed. Moreover, we are satisfied that the large over-allotments, which we found it necessary to make in recent years, are now unnecessary and on a proposed Capital expenditure of 26 1/2 crores in 1929-30 we have only allowed an over-allotment of 65 lakhs.

On open lines we proposed to spend 18 17 lakhs, of which 601 lakhs will be on rolling stock, and on lines under construction and new lines an expenditure of 8,33 lakhs is estimated.

It is hardly necessary for me to invite the attention of the Council Agent to the need for strengthening the track and bridges on all the more important routes, in order that we may be able to move our increasing traffic with safety economy and efficiency by means of heavier and faster trains which require heavier locomotives to work them. We have provided 3,30 lakhs for this purpose in 1929-30. It would be obviously uneconomical not to pursue this policy while we have some sections in a route which are not up to standard, for improved working cannot be made altogether effective on an improved section until the adjoining sections are also strengthened. But it would be incorrect to give the impression that it is only under the heading of "track and bridges" that increase of capacity is the object of expenditure on our open lines. In fact the ultimate object of nearly all the open line expenditure analysed under different heads in paragraphs 5 to 7 of Appendix I of the Budget Memorandum is this. The provision of 2,36 lakhs under the heads "Doubling" and "Electrification", covering the improvement of the Madras suburban lines, and the conversion to electric working of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway main lines from Bombay to the top of the Western Ghauts, is designed directly to obtain increased capacity and more economical working.

The 601 lakhs allotted to Rolling Stock in the Budget provide for the entire cost of additional locomotives and vehicles and also for the capital portion of the cost of mdern type locomotives and vehicles which are to be obtained in replacement of old and worn out ones. On the Broad Gauge we do not propose to add to the authorised stock of locomotives but to purchase 146 modern locomotives in replacement of old ones which are out of date and uneconomical to keep in repair. All these 146 will be new standard engines of six different types. For the Metre Gauge line we propose to get 154 new engines, of which 29 will be additions, and 126 of these will be of the new standard types. It will be seen then that out of a total of 300 new engines included in next year's programme, 257 will be of our new standard types, an indication of the value of Standardisation, for as these engines are required for seven Broad Gauge Administrations and for seven Metre Gauge Administrations there would almost certainly have been a very much larger number of types ordered if there had been no standardisation.

As regards Coaching Stock, we have included 314 broad gauge and 334 metre gauge units (one bogie carriage reckoning as two units), of which 194 and 210 units respectively will be additions and we have shown 1,353 broad gauge and 2,148 metre gauge goods wagons, of which 758 metre gauge units will be additions. These wagon figures are, it should be noted, exclusive of all special types of goods stock, such as oil tanks, rail and timber trucks, etc., etc. Approximately 3,500 carriage underframes and wagons included in the 1929-30 programme are to be built to the new standard designs.

CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.

Among the construction projects, for which provision is made in 1929-30, we have several large ones already in hand, which require heavy allotments of funds if they are to be pushed on with vigour. I will mention a few of these. First there is the Raipur-Parvatipur project, designed to connect the Central Provinces with the East Coast near the new Harbour of Vizagapatam to which we have allotted 90 lakhs. The aim is that this line and the new Harbour shall be completed at about the same time, for the financial success of each is dependent on the other. Then we have provided 77 lakhs for the Calcutta Chord Railway and Bally Bridge, 50 lakhs for the Lucknow-Sultanpur-Zafarabad, 50 lakhs for the Minbu-Pakokku project west of the Irrawaddy in Burma, and 50 lakhs for the main line bridge over the Irrawaddy at Sagaing. There are six other projects (two on the South Indian Railway, one in Sind, two in Lower Bengal and one on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway) which require allotments of 25 lakhs or more.

A complete list of the construction projects in hand and to be started (we hope) in 1929-30 will be found in Appendix I of the Budget Memorandum. The only new line of major importance, which we propose to start next year, is the Dacca-Aricha cross connection in Lower Bengal, for we desire, as mentioned above to concentrate effort on the completion of the projects, some of them very large ones, which are already in hand. During the course of next year we hope that we shall add new mileage not far short of 600 miles, to our open lines. The most important of these are the Guntur-Macherla branch, 80 miles long, in the Madras Presidency south of the Kista River, the Qilla Saifullah-Fort Sandeman Extension along the Zhob Valley in Baluchistan, 89 miles long, and a section of 83 miles at the south eastern end of the Raipur Parvatipur Railway.

As regards future developments of our railway system, the Council are, I think, aware that it is a definite responsibility of each of our big railway administrations to consider possibilities of new railway extension within its sphere of influence and our Agents have, therefore, a number of further investigations in hand which are naturally in different stages of progress. Since the budget for the current year was presented, we have come to the definite conclusion that a new broad gauge connection from Karachi to Agra cannot be considered at present, as the return we should get on the heavy capital expenditure involved would be very small indeed. There are, however, one or two other big projects as well as many little ones which appear to look promising, the most important being the Bombay-Sind connection which may, I venture to hope, find a place in the programme before long.

Before I close my remarks on the Capital Budget I must mention one other matter. During the current year Government has bought out the Burma Railways Company at a cost of 4 crores. Notice has now been given to the Southern Punjab Railway Company of Government's intention to purchase the lines owned by them at the end of December next. This will cost us just over 7 crores and bring the total Capital Budget up to 33-1/2 crores. It is anticipated that this will increase our net annual revenue by 47 lakhs, but in addition there will be important administrative advantages to be gained by the transaction.

STANDARDISATION.

I will not detain the Council much longer. Meetings of our Standing Committees on Standardisation of the various kinds of equipment continue to be held at regular intervals. I have already shown what a large proportion of our orders for rolling stock against 1929-30 is for Locomotives, carriage—underframes and wagons of the new standard designs. As regards wagons, we have not got on as quickly as we hoped with the design of a high capacity coal wagon suitable for mechanical loading, and I am afraid we cannot expect to see any of these wagons in service before the end of 1930. The new Standing Committee on Stores Standards and Specifications will, it is expected, hold its third meeting next month. An event of some importance to Indian Railways has lately taken place in the establishment of a Calcutta branch of Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, our Consulting Engineers in London. There are many ways, we anticipate, in which this branch will be able to assist our work.

PUBLICITY-PROPAGANDA.

Our publicity propaganda continues to grow in new directions and some of the results obtained are very decidedly encouraging. On certain lines such as the Eastern Bengal and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, students' specials, bazaar specials, and 3rd class conducted excursions are apparently creating an entirely new traffic. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway received so many demands for students' specials during the last X'mas holidays that they had not sufficient stock to meet them. We are further satisfied that one of the best ways of encouraging railway travel amongst the illiterate masses is by means of Cinemas and as all the State Railways have now provided themselves with Cinema cars, the number of free Cinema displays given during the current year has been very great. On the Railway side also we have made progress especially in the 'safety first' line. A further recent development has been the out-turn of a third class pilgrim tourist car by the North-Western Railway, which was recently on view in our Publicity Exhibition close by. This car will, we hope, be found suitable for marriage parties and for parties attending places of pilgrimage. A similar metre gauge car on the South Indian Railway has met with a very favourable reception by the public and we hope that those constructed by the North Western and East Indian Railways will also be freely used.

Our publicity Bureau in London has become so popular that it has been decided to take premises of our own and we are now in negotiation for the opening of a similar Bureau in New York. There can be no doubt of the value of the foreign tourist traffic to India and there are distinctly good signs of this improving under the Publicity campaign which is now being carried on in Europe.

I hope that some of the Hon'ble Members of this Council were able recently to visit the Exhibition, which the officers of our Publicity Department organised, and have been able to realise from it the extent of our activities in this line.

I have indicated, Sir, how our railway system is growing, and how our earnings are steadily improving. We have been able to show at the same time that the annual cost of keeping our rolling stock in repair has decreased in the last two years and that we hope for a further decrease next year. Moreover, we are carrying through our repairs more quickly so that rolling stock spends less time out of use and this means less capital expenditure on additional stock to carry the increasing traffic. We are also reducing our fuel consumption per unit of work done, and in other ways, as we know by our statistics, our operation work has noticeably improved. I do not mean to suggest that we shall rest satisfied with there results or that there is not ample scope for further improvement and progress; I can assure the Council that we try to keep our eyes open to any possible means of obtaining still better results in all ways. There are other matters on which I should have liked to speak in order that I might give the credit that is due to the various grades of our staff for their continued efforts but I hope, Sir, that the results we have been able to show will be considered satisfactory by this Council, and that I have not wearied Hon'ble Members unduly by the length of my remarks.

HAS MR. HOTSON RESIGNED?

A STRONG RUMOUR

The "Indian Daily Mail" writes:—

There is a strong rumour in the City that the Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, the Home Member to the Government of Bombay is about to resign. The exact reasons which have led to the crisis are not known, but it is said that at least one of them has something to do with the handling of the recent disturbances in Bombay. Enquiries made in official circles do not totally discredit such an eventuality

OIL STRIKE

—:o:—

PARTIAL RESUMPTION

A slight alteration has occurred in the oil strike situation, the workers of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company and the Standard Oil Company having resumed work. About one thousand strikers of the Burma-Shell Company are still holding out which indicates that the trouble is not yet ended.

MAHASHIVRATRI FESTIVAL AT SIDHHASHRAM HUBLI

The Mahashivratri festival will be observed at above place from 5th March 1929 to 11th March 1929, when there will be Bhajan day and night and also pravachanas. There will prox.) at 5 p.m. with Shri Sidharudha Swami seated in the centre.

BOMBAY CITY VOLUNTEER MEDICAL CORPS

All persons who have rendered service in the "Medicoes" of the Bombay City, Volunteers and others who desire to form part in the newly organised "Bombay City Volunteer Medical Corps", are asked to Communicate in writing with Dr. J. Sayani, General Secretary, 95/96 Nishanpada Road, Bombay 9."

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS', ASSOCIATION.)
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Bombay, Feb. 20.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	Per lb.	0 12 6
Century	,,	0 12 0
Jacob	,,	0 12 0
Toyo potdar	,,	0 12 0
Moon	,,	0 12 3
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 in.		
Standard	Per lb	1 3 0
Century 91/2-2-02-1/2		1 3 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 9
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix	,,	1 0 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 0
Dand Sahib	,,	0 15 9
Ganga Ghat	,,	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No.5202 5303		
Rachael Mill	per lb.	1 0 3
David	,,	1 0 9
Moon	,,	1 1 0
Dinshaw Gaumukh		1 0 0
LONG CLOTH +Quality.		
Swan Finlay	,,	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 3
Spring (Marchant)	,,	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 6
Sakuntla	,,	0 15 6
Maneckji (Kunda)	,,	0 14 9
Globe	,,	0 0 0
Rachael	,,	0 15 0
Dinshaw Maharaja	,,	0 15 0
Maher	,,	0 15 6
Kachhwa	,,	0 15 3
LEPAD.		
Spring	,,	0 15 0
Textile	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 7 8/9 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 3
Jacob		1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 3
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2 14 6
GABRUN No. 5124		
Hindustan	,,	
E. D. Rachael	,,	
MARKIN JAPAN.		
4488	,,	13 0 0
3810	,,	11 0 0
9898	,,	11 0 0
9797	,,	9 8 0
44900	,,	9 6 0
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	,,	9 0 0
SALITA.		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.		
Kanta	per lb.	1 3 0
Kohinoor		
Phoenix	,,	1 3 0
Framji	,,	1 2 6
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. Yards 5 to 9		
Chhawani	per lb.	1 1 6
China	,,	1 1 0
Moon	,,	1 1 3
Phoenix	,,	1 0 6
Maher	,,	1 1 0
Simplex	,,	1 0 3
Yards 10		
Chhawani	Per lb.	0 0 0
China	,,	0 0 0
Moon	,,	0 0 0
Phoenix	,,	0 0 0
Maher	,,	0 0 0
Simplex	,,	0 0 0 0

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(IN THOUSANDS.)
Week ending. Feb. 15.

	This week	This season	Last season.
Brought into Sight	179	12,962	11,565
Receipts at U. S. Ports	83	7,073	6,979
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.			
To Great Britain	27	1,445	863
To Continent	73	3,364	3,274
To Japan, Canada etc.	16	1,181	899
Total	116	5,990	5,036
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	319	9,952	9,724
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	57	1,566	1,682
VISIBLE SUPPLY.			
Stocks at American Ports		2,104	2,191
Stocks at American Interior Towns		960	1,049
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent		2,220	2,076
Total		5,290	5,316
Last week		5,432	5,406
Difference on week		—.142	—.90
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		1,088	841
U. S. A. Consumption for January		668	582
U. S. A. Consumption for season		3,461	3,625
U. S. A. Mill stocks		1,768	1,707
Exports of American cotton to India	Nil	3000 B/S	13900 B/S.

WORLD'S SPINNERS' TAKINGS.

Great Britain This week 40 Last week 49 Same Week 1928 46 Same week 1927 54 Seaso from 1st Aug. 1927-29 — Season from 1st Aug. 1927-28 1,089 Season from 1st Aug. 1926-27 1,047.

U. S. A. and Canada This week 158 Last week 145 Same week 1928 102 Same week 1927 165 Season from 1st Aug. 1928-29 — Season from 1st Aug. 1927-28 4,808 Season from 1st Aug. 1926-27 5,274.

Continent, etc. This week 105 Last week 102 Same week 1928 96 Same week 1927 149 Season from 1st Aug. 1928-29 — Season from 1st Aug. 1927-28 3,076 Season from 1st Aug. 1926-27 3,300.

Japan, China, etc. This week 16 Last week 54 Same week 1928 8 Same week 1927 45 Season from 1st Aug. 1928-29 — Season from 1st Aug. 751 Season from 1st Aug. 1726-27 1,072.

Total This week 319. Last week 350 Same week 1928 246 Same week 1927 413 Season from 1st Aug. 1928-29 9,952 Season from 1st Aug. 1927-28 9,724 Season from 1st Aug. 1926-27 10,693.

Total Season 1927–28 15,584, 1926-27 17,951, 1925-26 14,893, 1924-25 14,460. 1923-24 11,195, 1922-23 12,308.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

The Market has ruled quiet to-day with the following closing quotations:—

(Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/7/6 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8/5/6 per cwt FBH.

S. S. Gazana Rs. 8/4/6 per cwt FBH.

Shipment January Rs. 8/4/6 per cwt FBH.

Shipment Feb/March Rs. 8/5/6 per cwt FBH.

Shipment March 8/6 per cwt FBH.

Shipment June Rs. 8/3 per cwt FBH.

Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 8/2 per cwt FBH.

Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 8/3/6 per cwt FBH.

B.R.B. Beet: Feb/March Rs. 8/6 per cwt FBH.

Shipment March Rs. 8/7 per cwt FBH.

Tone:—Quiet.

MESSRS. CHRAYSTAL & CO. CTTON.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

In spite of the recent damage in the Broach district, we hold the opinion that the Broach Contract is too high as compared with prices in Liverpool.

YARN & CLOTH.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

February	241.70+0.50
May	235.30+0.30
August	234.70+0.20

YARN QUOTATION.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

6 1/2s.	0 8 6
10 1/2s.	0 9 6
12 1/2s.	0 10 0
20 1/2s.	0 11 6
Long Cloth	0 15 0

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observattions during 24 hors ending at 8 a.m. of 20/2/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.913 inches (.051 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.053

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 63.7

Maximum temperature during 24 horus 84.0 degrees (1.2 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 65.5 degrees (1.7 below normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 64 p.c

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 182 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 31 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 0

RAW COTTON SITUATION

—:o:—

ROCKET FAILS TO IGNITE

Messrs. Lengley & Co's Vitws.

Bombay Feb. 19.

Americans.— Net over the week values in New York are about unchanged.

It has been said that not infrequently anticipation is better than realisation and the cotton market, by its action last week, would appear to have endorsed that opinion. On Wednesday with an anticipation of a January consumption figure for U. S. Mills of 665,000 bales May was quoted 20.12. On Thursday, after the publication of the official figure of 668,000 bales May closed 19.97. A decline of 15 points is small but, apart from the disturbing effect of anti-climax, it nevertheless represented a reduction in the value of the American crop of something over ten million dollars. The speculator seldom discounts the same factor twice, even in these days when there is dificulty in finding anything to discount once, and the absence of any marked increase in trade activity following the encouragement of the consumption figure left him disappointed and "long." He unloaded. That, in short, is the story of a little rocket which failed to ignite.

One cannot help wondering how much danger there is in repeated bull disappointment. The "long shot" operator frequently favours stoploss orders as a suitable means of retreat in case of necessity and there is always the possibility of a reaction revealing a long interest larger than is apparent during minor fluctuations. However, apart from the existence of a certain amount of investment long interest in new crop positions, held by those who, while charitably inclined towards farmers in general nevertheless feel that the American cotton farmer will undoubtedly run into trouble at some time during the growing season, the open speculative interest we feel is small.

The statistical position is sound. Consumption continued on a scale approaching that of January will make an irroad into the carry-over sufficent to necessitate a crop large enough to be difficult to grow without the almost certainty of scarces Last year they came in the spring and a phenomenally good summer followed. This year, without any reason beyond an acknowledgment of the fact that Nature is frequently perverse, we feel the sequence might well be reversed, and a favourable spring be followed by unfavourable conditions in the summer.

Whatever may be the spring and summer however it would appear that patience is the greatest virtue for the immediate future.

BOMBAY:—The Broach contracts over the week are aout unchanged.

In spite of exports totalling 1,081,205 bales against 738,920 bales last year, stocks amount to 1,103,151 against 818,367 last year. During the period of crop movement from Broach there may be a narrowing in the stock figures relative to last year but it is quite evident that Bombay must carry a very considerable amount of cotton through the monsoon months.

As we have remarked in recent reports, we are of the opinion that the Broach contract is very adequately protected by cotton in spite of damage in the growing districts and when resistace is shown here we favour sales of Broach against purchases in Liverpool.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Messrs. Dewkaran Nanjee have issued the following reporton the 20th Inst:—

Our Silver market shows a further decline of five annas since we wrote our last Review. The prices this week continued to decline further owing to weak Foreign advice and in the middle much easier feeling was witnessed as the Shanghai market opened lower even after Holidays. The increase inthe Bank rate was also a cause of the depression. The decline was however arrested by buying by a Calcutta operator and the prices at the close remained steady owing to some improvement in the Shanghai Exchange and profit-taking. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 58-14 for the 1st. Settlement on the 13th Instant, and the lowest Rs. 58-3 on the 16th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0-11. T.T. Shanghai on London is 0 3/8 lower than the closeing rate in the last week; the highest price was 2-6 11/16 on the 15th instant and the lowest 2-6 1/2 on the 16th instant.

The London price is 0 3/16 lower. The market was quiet and easy. India was a buyer while China remained mostly a seller. America and continent have also sold though moderately. New York price is 55 3/4 cents, i.e. 0 3/8 cent lower than the last week's closing; the highest price was 56 cents on the 14th instant and the lowest 55 5/8 cents on the 16th instant.

The prices for Gold are one anna higher than the last week's closing. The rise is due to better daily off-take and the local Exchange being somewhat easy. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-11-0 for ready, Rs. 21-9-3 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-8-3 for the second settlement. London price remains unchanged at £ 4-4-11 1/2

After a decline of over Re. 1/- during the last fifteen days we are rather inclined for a small reaction towards a slightly higher level. However, we advise our clients to take an opportunity for sales with an ultimate view for still lower level.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 54/2, Highest 54/4, Lowest 53/9 6, Closing 53/10

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening 4/12/10-1/2, Lowest 4/12/6, Closing 4/12/7-1/2

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 54/2, Lowest 53/13 Closing 53/14

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening 56/14, Lowest 56/11, Closing 56/13

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 22.

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the English mails of February 7 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 23.

Bombay Races: Big Meeting: Fifth Day.

THE KANARA UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union, a social gathering will be held on 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. in the People's Jinnah Hall, Dr. V. M. Kaikini presiding.

DAMODARDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of January, 1929, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in the above Dispensary was 934. Among them the number of new admission was 193.

'PRAVACHAN' AT MATUNGA.

Gitalankar Godshe Shastri will deliver 'Pravachan' to-day (Thursday), at G. T. Tembe's bungalow near King's Way Police Station G. I. P. Rly., Matunga, at 9-0 p.m. Special arrangement for ladies is made.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.

At a meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union to be held in the Secondary Training College Hall, at 5-45 p.m. to-day (Thursday), Mr. K. S. Vakil, the Educational Inspector, N. D. will give a talk to teachers on "Education Abroad."

G. M. COLLEGE SPORTS.

The Grant Medical College Gymkhana will hold the annual athletic sports to-day (Thursday), on the Pavilion ground at Kennedy Seaface at 2 p.m. when Major-General R. W. Anthony, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay will preside and distribute the prizes.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

—:o:—

DEATH.

JINNAH—Ratanbai, wife of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, M.y L. A. and the only daughter of Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit, died, Wednesday, 20th February, 1929.

"PORBANDER KHAJALEES."

The Swadeshi Pracharak Company of 110, Medows Street, Bombay, have lately made a welcome move in popularising Swadeshi goods. They have put on the Bombay market a delicacy made in Bombay, viz. "Porbander Khajalees," a delicious sweetmeat, made of pure ghee. It is obtainable at Iranis' restaurants in Bombay, where for a nominal price, pleasant refreshment could be available.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—

Small-pox attacks 11, deaths 7; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil; Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 80. The total mortality this day last year was 80.

PROVED BY SCIENTIFIC TEST

WONDERFUL HEALING & ANTISEPTIC POWERS OF ZAM-BUK REVEALED.

Doctors, physicians, chemists, missionaries, explorers and others prominent in public life, endorse that wonderful soothing and healing balm, Zam-Buk. The following statement reprinted from that famous London Journal "Science Siftings" briefly summarises the results of an independent examination of Zam-Buk undertaken by their own research chemists.

"So numerous are the diseases and accidents to which the human skin is liable that it may be said we are never free from danger . . . The least irritation, cut, insect bite or scratch should be carefully dressed and watched; any specific disease, particularly eczema, should receive proper remedial treatment. . . . A safe and reliable skin healer has become such a necessity in every home, that for the benefit of our readers we recently undertook an investigation into the nature of that widely used preparation, 'Zam-Buk.'

"Examination of this unguent showed it to consist of .08 per cent mineral matter, and 99.92 per cent organic matter. The latter is powerfully volatile and partly non-violatile. It proved to be a powerful antiseptic, capable of preventing the growth of and destroying bacteria. This characteristic indicates its service in a wide field of common skin diseases and injuries. We have tested it on inflamed wounds and sores which rapidly became clean and healed up after Zam-Buk had been applied. With the right amount of friction, it is a good rubefacient for cold-on-the-chest, muscular pains, stiffness and rheumatism."

Zam-Buk, guaranteed free from animal fat, can be obtained from all medicine dealers at Re. One or Rs. 2-4 a box. Agents:—Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay. (Advt.)

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

At the annual general meeting of the above Congress Committee held on 26th ultimo, the following new office-bearers and the members of the Managing Council were elected:—President: Mr. K. F. Nariman. Vice-President: Messrs. R. S. Padhidri and D. C. Modi; Treasurers: Messrs. P. J. Mangrekar and M. C. Modi; Secretaries: Messrs. L. B. Niphadkar, K. B. Sanzgiri and P. Tricamdas; Council Members: Messrs. N. H. Pandia, B. G. Kher, N. G. Wagle, Pundharkar, Mangladas Manmohandas and Mrs. Sitabai Padhidri and Miss Bachubai Wagle.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Friday, the 22nd instant.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 noon, on Wednesday, the 27th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

7-0 a.m.—Cotton Prices: Liverpool and New York. Closing Rates.

1-0 a.m.—European Gramophone Records.

1-30 a.m.—Indian Gramophone Records.

2-0 noon.—Bombay Cotton Market: Opening Rate Close Down.

7-0 p.m.—The Students' Hour Lecture-Recital. By Constance Preston. (Lady Margaret Gold Medalist, Poetry Society). Subject: "Candida" by Bernard Shaw.

8-0 p.m.—Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening Rate, Bombay Markets Closing Rates. Silver, Gold, Seeds Wheat and others Market Prices. Stock Exchange Prices.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.

9-20 p.m.—A Mistery Story. By K. M.

9-30 p.m.—Mahomed Basheer, Vocal Music. (a) Lata ulajhi sulajha, "Behab"; (b) Khuli hai kunj kaphasme, "Gazal"; (c) Puja bina nahi avata chaen, "Tumri".

10-0 p.m.—Sonibai Mulgaokarim, Vocal Music. (a) Devi bhajo durga bhavani, "Durga"; (b) Rata saivya bina ninda nahi, "Tumri"; (c) Majha shivitsen chhatra pavitra, "Lavani (Marathi)."

10-30 p.m.—Nissar Ahmed Khan, Vocal Music. (a) Banare jagre mehadi, "Behag"; (b) Tunhi tero nam, "Bageshree"; (c) Nira bharana kaisi jaum, "Tumri".

COMPLETE PEACE IN CITY

—:o:—

MILITARY PICKETS WITHDRAWN

In view of the restoration of complete peace in Bombay most of the military pickets posted at different centres were withdrawn on Wednesday. It is, however, understood sufficient military would be stationed in Bombay for some time, to be recalled in times of emergency, though such an occasion is not even remotely anticipated.

POLICE HELP TO VOLUNTEERS

—:o:—

PEACE COMMITTEE'S APPRECIATION

The Publicity Bureau of the Citizen Peace Committee issued the following communique dated Wednesday 20th inst.

The Central Executive Committee have passed the following resolution at their meeting held this day:—"The Executive Committe (Bimbay Citizens Peace Committee) places on record its appreciation of the prompt assistance rendered by the Bombay Police to its Volunteers in carrying on their work."

The Committee have also received a resolution passed at a Public Meeting of the Citizens of Breach appreciating highly the services rendered by the City Volunteers at great personal risk in bringing about peace in the City and sympathising deeply with the Volunteers who lost their lives during the riot.

The Commitee also put on record their appreciation of the splendid service rendered by the Medical Volunteers during the riot in removing the injured persons to the Hospitals and in giving them immediate treatment in their homes.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The Committee desire to inform the people that their office has been transfered to the People's Jinnah Hall, Girgaum Back Road, and it will be kept open from 8 to 10-30 a.m. and from 4-30 to 6 p.m. including Sundays.

The following further subscriptions have been received with thanks:—Mrs. Kamalabai Kasurdas Jadhavji Rs. 10/- Mr. W. A. Thakore Rs. 5/-

THE WEATHER

POONA, Feb. 20

The weather has been dry except for an inch and a half of rain at Victoria Point.

Fresh Western disturbance is causing clouds and a rise of temperature.

Forecast:—A few falls in Baluchistan. —A. P.

NAHAS PASHA ACQUITTED

—:o:—

AMAZING DISCLOSURES IN COURT

COURT CASTIGALES PROSECUTION

CAIRO, Feb. 19.

News is slowly trickling regarding the disclosures of grave character made during the recent trial of Nahas Pasha and others for alleged unprofessional conduct as lawyers ending in their acquittal. The trial caused a lot of local excitement and the Court found it necessary to condemn in strong language the Prosecution's methods of building up a case. These included bribing of witnesses, stealing of documents, forging them and bribing clerk in connection therewith. The forged document was supposed to have been written by Nahas Pasha and was detected by him.—Free Press Beam Service.

LATE MRS. JINNAH

—:o:—

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Rati Jinnah which took place yesterday. Mrs. Jinnah had been ailing for some months but her health had improved after her recent return from Europe. Her condition suddenly grew worse on Tuesday and Mr. Jinnah who was informed by telephone left Delhi immediately. He is expected to reach Bombay this morning. Mrs. Jinnah was hardly thirty years of age. Her marriage with Mr. Jinnah took place in 1917. Mrs. Jinnah was a very well-read woman and held advanced and strongly Nationalistic views on politics. She was gifted with remarkable beauty and was a brilliant conversationalist. She had a very wide circle of friends. We offer our sincere condolences to Mr. Jinnah and Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit in their sad bereavement.

WILLINGDON MEMORIAL INCIDENT RECALLED

The late Mrs. Jinnah took an active part in the agitation against the Willingdon Memorial. The following letter from an eye-witness published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 15th December 1918 will be read with interest:

"While our leaders were engaged inside the Hall to oppose the memorial to be given to Lord Willingdon, Mrs. Jinnah was engaged in giving an inspiring lecture to the crowd outside the hall. I was there at the time while she was lecturing people were so much moved that every now and then she received loud cheering and constant ovation.

Another incident took place. While Mrs. Jinnah was lecturing the worthy Mr. Vincent came and asked her to stop addressing the crowd for they were making a lot of noise. You know sir, what reply "the resident of the Ridge Road" got? Mrs. Jinnah said "Mr. Vincent, first of all you have no right to stop me from lecturing because I have a right to speak as a citizen of Bombay. Secondly whatever you may do I am not going to move from here" It was lucky of Mr. Vincent to have left that place quietly.

Don't you think sir she deserves the highest appreciation for what she did? Certainly she does.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, Dec. 12. R. M. G.

SHORTHAND HIGH SPEED

—:o:—

INDIAN SHORTHAND WRITER'S ACHIEVEMENT

Another authenticated case of an Indian shorthand writer achieving the remarkable speed of 200 words a minute, on matter of average difficulty, is shown in the results of the International Shorthand Competitions of the Sloan-Duployan Society, just announced.

The gold medal in Class IV for the highest speed, was won by Mr. V. Ganesan, of the Remington Typewriter Company, Madras, with a net speed of 200 words a minute for five consecutive minutes. The matter for the test was taken from a biography of George Stevenson unknown to the candidate, and the committee that undertook the test included two school principals the representative of a Madras daily newspaper, and the Madras representative of a large business concern. Mr. Ganesan completed a correct longhand transcript from his shorthand notes within fifty minutes.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 15 inst. is as under:— (in thousands of rupees)

Notes in circulation	191,4107
In India	
Silver coin	91,32,46
Gold bullion	32,2147
Silver bullion	4,76,96
Securities (purchase price,)	43,27,48
In England	
Securities (purchase price,)	7,8570
Internal Bills of Exchange	9,00,00

New York.—Fifty passengers have been injured and 200 affected by smoke fumed from a fire in the first car of a tube train which was travelling to New Jersey on underground railway beneath Hudson River.—Reuter.

TAXI COLLIDES WITH LAMP POST

—:o:—

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF DRIVER AND OCCUPANTS

A lamp-post completely uprooted, a taxi-car turned turtle, and it wreckage lying scattered about the ground, was the spectacle that confronted the police at the junction of Queen's Road and Churchgate Street, on Wednesday morning. The scene was suggestive of a terrible motor tragedy, but inquiries made elecit the information that two European occupants of the car as well as the taxi-driver had a miraculous escape when the vehicle came into violent collision with the lamp-post in the early hours of Wednesday.

It appears that two Europeans got into a "taxi" No. Y 6700, driven by Shivaprasad Bajinath Prasad in the Fort, and asked to be driven to Chowpaty. While the taxi was going along Queen's Road towards the destination, it came into collision with a lamp-post near the Churchgate Station. By a miraculous chance the occupants of the car were thrown clean out, and thus suffered only minor injuries.

The car which belongs to one Sharaf Ali, however, has suffered enormous damage. The bumper of the car, its right wheels and a portion of the radiator being completely smashed.

GROSS EARNINGS OF HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMPANIES

—:o:—

Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of January 1929 were as follows:—

"Subject to adjustments the gross earnings of the three Hydro-Electric Companies for the month of January, 1929, are as follows:—Tata Hydro-Electric Power supply C. Ltd., Rs. 4,52,821-0-7. The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. Rs. 5,03,774-2-9. The Tata Power Co. Ltd. Rs. 3,98,363-4-0

MR. V. K. BHAGAVAT'S CANDIDATURE TO UNIVERSITY ELECTION

Mr. V. K. Bhagavat, pleader, Amalner, is offering himself as a candidate at the ensuing Election of Fellows under the New University Act. He has been nominated from both the constituencies of the City Municipalities and the District Local Boards of the Deccan group.

HAJ COMMITTEE

The Governor in Council has appointed the following gentlemen to be members of the Haj Committee, Bombay, for a term of two years commencing from the 1st January 1930:—(1) Messrs. Hussainali Mahomed Rahimtulla, Hussainbhai Abdulla Lalji, Abdul-Kadar Khatkhatay, Abdul-Kader N. Valiulla, Mahomedali Zainal Reza, Hakim Mahomed Saeed Ajmeri, Mahomedali Alla-Bux, Ebrahim Abdurrehman Alfazal, Haji Bachoo Ali, Ismail Haji Kassem Rokadia, Abdur-Rahim Dantimkar, Hassanally P. Ebrahim.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is appointed to be ex-officio President, the Deputy Commissioner of Police Fort to be ex-officio member and Secretary, and the Health Officer of the Port of Bomay to be ex-officio memer of the Committee.

THE ORIGINAL COTTON EXCHANGE

A meeting of some cotton dealers was held yesterday at Motishah's Chawl with a view to organise a new Cotton Market under the name of "The Original Cotton Exchange." A resolution was adopted to form a committee to do all preliminary work and draft out rules, regulations and Bye-laws.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI

PUBLIC LECTURES ON FOLK-SONGS OF GUJARAT AND KATHIAWAR

The third of the above Series of public lectures in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society tomorrow Friday, February 22nd., at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by a known Scholar of Kathiawar—Mr. Jhaverchand Meghani, on "Ballads." The lecture will be illustrated by Songs sung by the lecturer.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE SPORTS

The Annual Sports Meeting of Davar's College of Commerce will be held on Saturday (23rd instant) the heats being run on the 21st instant at the Oval opposite to the University Clock Tower, when in all 18 events will be gone into, including two Champion ship Challenge Cups, viz., the S. C. Cambatta Championship Challenge Cup and the Dinshaw D. Nasikvala Championship Challenge Cup. There is one event viz., 440 Yards Flat Race, open to all bonafide students of all Colleges. Silver cups and medals will be awarded as first and second prizes and the Championship Events will also carry third prizes. Applications for entries close on the 21st instant entry fee being 4 annas an Event or Rs. 2/- for all 18 events. Prizes will be distributed at the annual social gathering on the 16th March.

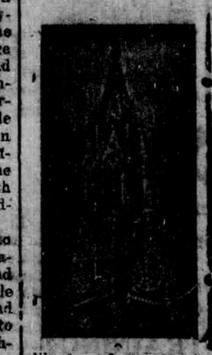
THE KHAR YOUTH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Khar Youth League Pandit Govindcharan Misra of the Gandhi Ashram Orissa will address a public Meeting to-morrow (Friday) at 9 p.m. in the Laxmi Society Pavilion 10th Road Khar. All Members and the Public are requested to attend the Meeting.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1929.



The open letter addressed to the Prime Minister by Mr. Saklatvala protesting against the treatment to which he was subjected by the Ostend Customs authorities under instructions from the British Government and generally against the restrictions placed against his liberty of movement and speech is, as can be expected, a vivacious and militant production. It does not mince matters and Mr. Baldwin will find it hard to reply to it.

* * * *

With fine irony Mr. Saklatvala says that these "restrictions" are "experiments." He tells the Prime Minister "The episode at Ostend is not at all disconnected with the success of these previous experiments" and demands "a cessation of the persecution by large British administrative departments of an individual like myself."

* * * *

He warns Mr. Baldwin in unmistakable language. "Frankly Mr. Baldwin, these antics are placing you and your Government in a grostesque position in the eyes of hundreds of millions of Asiatics."

* * * *

At which, I presume, that man of peace will take out the pipe from his mouth and say to Mr. Saklatvala "My dear Sir, grotesque! My position here in Britain is grotesque. I am losing by-election after by-election. I am now far more concerned about the flappers' vote than about what hundreds of millions of Asiatics think of me."

* * * *

But one poser of Mr. Saklatvala, Mr. Baldwin must answer. Is he 'a ferocious Parsi? Mr. Saklatvala protests against "the picture that your Government and officials draw of a ferocious Parsi who goes roaring all over the world and at whose advent the powerful Governments of America, Belgium and India and Egypt have cause to tremble."

* * * *

Isn't it a grand picture? The mighty British lion quaking with fear because of the "roar of a ferocious Parsi"?

* * * *

"Why have you come to see me when all your people have boycotted me?" Sir John Simon's wistful query to the deputation of village "Karnams."

* * * *

What an excellent testimony to the strength of the boycott. I suppose the village "Karnams" assured Sir John that they were having a look at him and his "bunch" just out of curiosity.

* * * *

Over a hundred members of the alleged weaker sex intend to stand for Parliament. In the next Parliament it will be untrue to say that it contains "just a little bit of fluff" as it does now.

* * *

The Bore:—"When I took up golf, the doctor gave me only two years to live."

The Other (hopefully):—"How many months ago was that?"

"NAVA KAL" CASE BEFORE HIGH COURT

—:o:—

MR. KHADILKAR APPEALS AGAINST MAGISTRATE'S DECISION

The sedition case against Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, editor of the leading Marathi daily of Bombay the "Navakal" comes for further hearing on Friday next before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. Mr. Khadilkar has filed an application in the High Court for appeal against the Magistrate's decision and Thursday is is fixed for hearing the appeal.

Mr. Khadilkar is one of the few living members of the late Lokamanaya's "Old Guard." He entered journalism 35 years ago as member of the staff of "Kesari", and soon came into prominence as an able writer and authority on Foreign affairs. Mr. Khadilkar was popularly known during Lokamanaya's time as his "Foreign Secretary". Mr. Khadilkar's contributions on the "Great War" elicited commendation from world-famed war experts. After Lokamanaya's death Mr. Khadilkar came to Bombay to edit the "Lokamanya" a Marathi daily founded in memory of the late Lokamanya When differences arose over Non-co-operation Mr. Khadilkar started the "Navakal" as an organ of Non-Co-operation. In the controversies that followed in the wake of Non-Co-operation Mr. Khadilkar supported the No-Change policy. With the "Lokamanaya" defunct the "Navakal" is recognised as the leading Marathi daily.

Mr. Khadilkar is now past sixty, but even then he is an active journalist. He gives personal attention to the conduct of the "Navakal".—Free Press.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK MAY.

	Feb. 20.
Previous Closing Rate	20.05
To-day's Opening Rate	20.05
Difference	Nil.
To-day's Closing Rate	20.04
Difference	—.01
Broach Expectations	Rs. 356-0-0

LIVERPOOL

	Feb. 20.
Previous Closing Rate	10.34
To-day's Opening Rate	10.31
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	10.32
Difference	—.02

LIVERPOOL

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened easy at a decline of 4 points for March, 3 points for May and July and unchanged for October. As soon as selling orders were executed the market ruled steady and closed at a decline of 2 points.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY IN MADRAS

—:o:—

SETTING BACK THE CLAIM?

EXEOITING INTERNAL DISSENSIONS?

MADRAS, Feb. 19.

Th Simon Commission and the Central Committee began an informal conference with the Provincial Committee to discuss preliminaries to-day.

Although there is consensus of opinion as regards the grant of full provincial autonomy in this Presidency the lobby talk after the preliminary conference reveals that some apprehension is felt that an attempt is likely to be made to set up a parallel to the communal problem in Northern India in the shape of caste Hindus versus the Depressed Classes in Southern India in order to set back the Madars claim for provincial autonomy as being in no way different from other provinces in the matter of internal dissensions.—A. P.

CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS

APPRECIATION OF THEIR SPLENDID WORK

—:o:—

All Volunteers working under the City Peace Committee are requested to be present at the Esplanade Maidan opposite the Municipal Office on Sunday the 24th Feb. at 8 A.M. (S. T.) when the Chairman and Members of the Central Executive Committee will express their thanks to the Volunteers for the splendid work done by them.

BUTLER COMMITTEE'S REPORT

NO DECISION ABOUT PUBLICATION YET

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Reuter understands that no decision has yet been reached regarding publication of the Butler Committee's report which Viscount Peel has just received. It is further understood that the Committee's report consists of seventy pages. It was handed to the India Office by Colonel Ogilvie who leaves for India on 21st February. —Reuter.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

	London, Feb. 20.
Silver Ready	25 13 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	25 12 0
Lower	0 1 0
Tone of Market: Steady.	

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Feb. 20.
1st Settlement	59 9 0
2nd Settlement	59 13 0

TO SECURE
Health & Strength

Use ZANDU'S
Makardhwaj
a Remedy that in Preventing Intestinal Fermentation Developing Digestive Powers and Promoting Health and Strength is
Unrivalled in Ayurved
IN
General Debility
Nervous Debility
Never fail to use it in either of the two forms:
SUVARNA GHATIT
Makardhwaj

Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va.

(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj Guti

Swalpa Chandrodaya Makardhwaj (Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwa,)

(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA
Have it from To-day
Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet

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REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.
Telephone No. 22,560.

The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1929.

IMPERIAL BANK AND INDIAN MILLS.

We ask for information. Does the Imperial Bank exist and function to promote the economic interests of this country or to obstruct them? We ask this question because disquieting information has been given to us in regard to the attitude of the present authorities of the Bank towards the textile industry. It is a well-known fact that the Imperial Bank has been advancing large amounts as loans to most of the mills. The textile industry being the largest industry in the country no better use could be made of the vast resources of the Government of India and the Indian public placed at the disposal of the Bank. This industry has been passing through a period of the acutest depression during the last few months. In fact it had never had a worse experience than it has had during this period—thanks primarily to the failure of the Government to give it adequate protection to the ruinous 18d. ratio and to the General Strike. Only during the last few weeks has it shown some signs of turning the corner. But now its very existence is threatened from an unexpected quarter. The Imperial Bank we are informed and we would be glad to know that we are wrongly informed, has just called up loans due to it by six big mills. If the Bank has really done so, it, we have no doubt, has merely exercised its right in the matter, but the time chosen for such exercise is singularly inopportune. The money market is very tight. The Bank Rate has been raised to 8 per cent. At such a time as this when other Banks are paying 7-1/2 per cent. interest on call money it would be most deplorable if the Imperial Bank, which should deem it its duty to assist the textile industry in its hour of need, should choose to take a step which, whatever its justification, will have the inevitable effect of paralysing the industry by forcing some of the mills to resort to liquidation.

Are the Government of India aware of this imminent peril to the industry? Has the policy on which the Imperial Bank has if we are correctly informed elected to embark their approval? The Imperial Bank is the custodian of public money. Is the financial stick which the Bank is thus enabled to wield to be permitted to be used in a manner that cannot but spell the ruin of the country's greatest industry? More than 75 per cent. of the mills in Bombay are debtors of the Imperial Bank and it is no exaggeration to say that the debt per mill averages about ten lakhs of rupees. The total debt of all the mills having dealings with the Bank thus amounts to the huge sum of six crores. Imagine what a catastrophe it will be for Bombay if a large portion of this vast loaned amount is called up? There will be no other fate for the industry than utter collapse. Do the Government realise the gravity of the situation and the certain ruin of Bombay if the ill-advised policy on which the Imperial Bank is reported to have embarked, is persisted in? Has this policy their approval? If so, is this their method of helping an Indian industry? Are the Imperial Bank authorities and the Government of India aware that only last week the Bank of England decided to make adequate financial arrangements to help 150 out of nearly 230 mills of England and that, too, to an unlimited extent and that this scheme has been adopted at the suggestion of the British Government? Are the people of India to infer that the contrast between the policies pursued by the Bank of England and the Imperial Bank of India towards an industry that is passing through an acute crisis is due to the fact that England has a national Government and India is not yet mistress in her own house? If the Government do not wish the people of India to draw the inevitable inference they must take immediate steps to see that the Imperial Bank utilises its immense resources, which virtually belong to the country, to help and not hinder the industry on which the prosperity of Bombay depends especially as thanks to their own apathetic attitude the country still remains without a central banking institution, devoted to the sole purpose of promoting its industrial development.

END THE ANOMALY

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In presenting to the Board of Trustees of the City of Bombay the revised estimates for 1928—29 and the budget estimates for 1929—30, Mr. H. M. Rahimtullah, the Chairman of the City Improvement Trust, observed that the present financial position of the Board was "absolutely solvent." The analysis of the debts and assets of the Trust which he made shows that as against a liability of Rs. 15,94 lakhs, the assets of the body were Rs. 19,12 lakhs, thus giving a surplus of 3,18 lakhs. It is satisfactory to note that considerable retrenchment has been effected in the Establishment Charges of the Trust, which have been reduced by 3 lakhs. The post of the Engineer and a number of other posts have been abolished and the result of this departmental saving will be evident in revised estimates for 1929—30. But there is no use minimising the evil of the anomalous position in which the Trust now finds itself. The genuine amalgamation of the Trust with the Municipal Corporation is deferred for reasons which the Government of Bombay avoid explaining to the public. It is under the "de facto" rule of the Improvement Committee, a body which contains outside elements and can ride rough-shod over the clearly expressed decisions of the Corporation. No improvement in administration of the Trust's affairs can take place until this anomaly is ended and it is imperative on the part of the new Municipal Corporation to insist on seeing the end of this anomaly. The Trust undertook the development of a large number of housing and land improvement schemes during the boom period and now in the words of Mr. Rahimtullah "the boom has passed away and the Trust is laden with many unfinished schemes and has large areas of vacant land on hand." This is not an encouraging prospect. Mr. Rahimtullah offers some consolation by remarking that the Trust is "in the same boat" with the Government of Bombay, the Port Trust and the Municipal Corporation. But this is, indeed, a very poor consolation. The Trust may be technically solvent at present, but its affairs will not improve until it is freed from the absurd dual control to which it is now subject. It requires to be merged into the Corporation and run efficiently by that body.

THE BEAM IN THEIR EYE.

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The passing of the second reading of the bill by the House of Lords seeking to make void marriages in which either of the contracting parties is under 16 is an indication of the backwardness in social legislation in Britain itself in regard to a matter about which India has been subjected to a good deal of harsh criticism by British Imperialists after the publication of Miss Mayo's notorious libel on this country. Lord Buckmaster who is responsible for this belated effort to prevent child marriages in Britain referred to Miss Mayo's book in his speech in the Lords and rightly observed; "At a time when we were complaining about condition of affairs in India, we had an identical situation here which in one condition was worse." Girls are allowed under the present law in Britain to marry at 12 and boys at 14. It is gratifying to note that some British politicians at least are willing now to look at the beam in Britain's eye before ridiculing the existence of the mole in other people's eyes. The existence of social backwardness is used as an argument against the grant of self-government to India by the very people whose condition is, as Lord Buckmaster said "even worse" in one respect. We hope his frank admission and the fact that Britain had to undertake this belated legislation will be a warning to British "friends" of India who offer her presumptuous advice. At present she only meets obstruction from British officialdom in her own efforts to secure better social legislation.

THE SNUB.

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Sir Leslie Wilson with that fair-mindedness which characterised his administration of this Presidency has promptly snubbed the ex-Governor of the Punjab, Sir Michael O'dwyer, for his grossly inaccurate statement that the recent Bombay textile strike was accompanied by murders. The foul pen of Sir Michael O'dwyer is always ready to draw lurid pictures of inter-communal strife and lawlessness in India, his fertile imagination making up for lack of accurate information while engaged in this imperial mission of misrepresenting Indian conditions to the British public. Sir Leslie Wilson effectively snubs him by telling him that he is wrong about the murders while as regards intimidation by workers he affirms that "it was no more and no less than is usual in all industrial disputes". It can, indeed, be said that it was much less than in many industrial disputes in Britain.

HOW SAKLATVALA IS PERSECUTED

AN OPEN LETTER TO PREMIER

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P., who, with other members of the League Against Imperialism, was detained the other day at Ostend, by the Belgian authorities, has addressed a letter to the Prime Minister. We have secured a copy of the letter through the courtesy of the Eastern Newspaper Syndicate. He writes as follows:—

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,—

My colleague, Mr. Maxton, has already written you concerning the recent events at Ostend in which Mr. Reginald Bridgeman and ourselves were concerned. I herewith endorse his complaint and demand for redress.

I think, however, the time has come when I should offer for your cool consideration a few more points. You once taunted me in the House, and your colleagues have done so time out of number, that I did not appreciate the freedom and liberty that I enjoy as a British citizen. May I ask you to recall certain incidents in my life, and I think you will appreciate that all the departments and resources at your disposal have been used to persecute me to the utmost, but so far have failed to crush me. Whatever liberty I do possess is solely due to my having fought back more strongly and to that spirit of class solidarity and international equality that exists among masses of the British workers as amongst those of other countries.

CRIME OF PATRIOTISM.

The records of the India Office, the records of Sir Basil Thompson and his successors at Scotland Yard and of certain departmental offices in India offer ample evidence that every means has been adopted, even to the extent of influencing my family, to ruin me in private life and to muzzle my freedom of speech, all that I might be prevented from waging a fight for complete national independence in the same degree that every Englishman would fight for that of his country were it subjected to a foreign Imperialism. When I rote to you a few months ago concerning your Government's outrageous action in preventing me by physical force from visiting my country, India, and carrying on my political work for the down-trodden workers and peasants of my own country facing trial and imprisonment if I broke the law, you put forward the lame excuse that Earl Winterton had said enough about the matter in the House of Commons.

I have no desire to throw challenges about in a reckless manner, but you know that if any impartial person were to examine those statements, he would find that everything Winterton alleged, could be proved concretely wrong in fact, and even if the allegations were true they would only form a ba[illegible] for arrest, not for forcibly preventing me from entering my own country. The Egyptian ban on my travel reveals a very sordid side of the character of the British ruling class, not any general mistrust of me on the part of the Egyptians. Mr. Kellogg's action in 1925 when he first of all granted me a diplomatic visa in pursuance of a unanimous vote of both Houses of the American Legislature, left it undisturbed for two and a half months and then withdrew it after a stupid newspaper stunt in Great Britain, is another example of British generosity in the matter of my liberty. The episode at Ostend is not at all disconnected with the success of these previous experiments. What is really wanted at this stage is not a hypocritical diplomatic correspondence with the Belgian Government, but a cessation of the persecution, by large British administrative departments of an individual like myself.

Frankly, Mr. Prime Minister, these antics are placing you, and your Government in a grotesque position in the eyes of hundreds of millions of Asiatics.

C. I. D. FUSS.

I know the truth about myself and I am not egoistic, but the picture that your Government and officials draw of a ferocious Parsi who goes roaring all over the world, and at whose advent the powerful Governments of America, Belgium, India and Egypt have cause to tremble, might make me so, were it not so absurd. In Great Britain I am apparently such a menace that my papers and my correspondence require careful watching with meticulous care and great trepidation. I know the whole thing is ridiculous and perhaps you gentlemen, who in your political intoxication act like this, also know it is ridiculous that your actions should connote such formidable power in me. Let me assure you that the effect on widespread public opinion is not so simple.

When I landed at Dover, on my return from India in 1927, I had nothing in my papers that had not already reached me through the very fine mesh of postal censorship, yet the amount of trouble caused to the other delayed passengers, by this examination was such that it was only ended by the Customs officer ordering the C. I. D. man out of his own office. Last September when I returned from Berlin with my wife, I was subjected to the same fuss, which I took with that contempt which I have developed towards official stupidity, but which made my poor wife lose her patience. This time again

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D. G. UPSON

AN APPRECIATION

(BY G. K. N.)

Much genuine sorrow will be felt by his friends at the very premature death of D. G. Upson at Delhi. The eminent publicist had some of the irrepressible qualities of his race. Born a most able penman, his penchant in matters religious prevented him from occupying that successful position in journalism which less-gifted people have attained at his age. I do not know how he came to be drawn to Islam. But once a proselyte, he betrayed for the faith the proverbial fierceness of a recent convert. He was needlessly and often quite unfair to Christianity, and too frequently assailed Hinduism. I have, however, heard some of the best exponents of the latter declare that nobody put the finger with surer precision on their notorious communal infirmities.

IMAGE OF CANDOUR.

In Upson one found an example of persons who are capable of carrying certain virtues to a harmful excess. Had he been less transparently frank, and less vehemently attached to Islam, heart, soul and body, he would have fewer implacable enemies and perhaps not have gone down to a lamentably early grave. Upson was the image of candour, unveiled opponent of 'Ahinsa', and an advocate of righteous indignation to the point of avowed intolerance. Upson not only defended polygamy, but repeatedly wrote again those institutions of Islam which some of its followers attempt, rightly or wrongly it is not mine to decide, to explain away. Yet he was very far from wrong when he unsparingly chastised the sycophancy of the leaders of the various religions. They are very ready, he used to say, to rush forward and reconcile their tenets with those of the ruling race. It could not be gainsaid that there is much in non-Christian religions in India like prohibition of spirituous liquor, which is antithetical to what the Bible inculcates. The cant about all creeds teaching the same verities would not pass muster with sober thinkers. But let some one point to an ordinance of Christianity which at least apparently conduces to public weal and a section of Hindu, Mussalman and Parsi public would at once be up, their respective scriptures in hand marked and dog-eared, to say that they had the same benevolent article of faith enjoined in their own evangels. A telling instance of this protean variety of religion and feeble-kneed acting used to be given by the stalwart champion of Parsism who rejoiced in the congnomen of Mansukh, "let there be a Mussalman Sovereign he thundered "from platforms crowded by the most orthodox Parsis, "instead of the august Victoria and the Parsis would shout that there was nothing in their religion militating against a plurality of wives." But while the phillipics of the bold Parsi procured him something akin to hero-worship in his own small circle, the tirades and polemics of Upson continued to cause only blisters.

PASSION FOR ADVENTURE.

Upson had innate passion for adventure. I see that several people have written about his journalistic career, but few have touched upon his extraordinary relish of rough life of adventure and power of delineating the same. About five years ago he travelled through Iraq and the whole of Persia, by unfrequented routes in the company of young Framroze Master, a Parsi graduate of the Bombay University now Head Master in Yezd. He was the Fidus Achates of Upson. They had many adventures. Upson described a few of them in the "Englishman" of Calcutta. They deserve to be rescued from the relative obscurity into a book-form. Master was equally hardy and was possessed with the same 'wanderlust', but he kept himself entirely in the background. We do not come across young men with such uncommon peculiarities, who honestly shun the lime-light. Those were the days when, let alone aeroplanes, motor cars hardly plied over the Iranian plateau. Upson and his Parsi companion trudged on with mule caravans and for many miles footed it especially through the Bakhtiyari country which has a wealth of its own ethnological and religious differentia. Upson's graphic and picturesque account true to detail is all the more valuable because few travellers will now choose of set purpose to tread the slow path of mules and camels to the time of jingling bells. The road-hog rules the highways.

It went sorely against the grave with Upson to remain quiescent when he found that his most cherished ambition of visiting and describing all the countries of Islam was countered by some of the potentates, his brothers in faith. How loyalty he had defended them, How stoutly he used to plead their sometimes rotter cause.

HIS FORTE.

There are to-day in India trenchent and facile writers. There are many who know how to conduct newspapers on a paying basis that is to say, how to tickle the fancy of the mob and help them continue their harmful ways. But where is a writer like Upson who hated shams and

(Continued on Page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

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President Patel's Tea Party.

The main point of interest about President Patel's tea party at Delhi is that it brought to a common table Mahatma Gandhi, the uncrowned King of India, and the Viceroy. As occasions like these are rare in the topsy-turvy state of things in the country, people have naturally begun to put two and two together, to speculate about the political importance of the party, and even to ask who it was that really took the initiative in the matter. But Pandit Motilal Nehru's remark may be accepted that there was good tea and good talk but no political discussion. And in this sense the party must have been certainly a great success.

Separation of Burma.

The Burma Legislative Council has carried a resolution urging the separation of Burma from India. The officials, who had done their bit in the separatist movement before, could affort to sit mum except for their faint plea for a postponement of the debate. The resolution is no doubt a reaction, though misdirected, against the present system of Government both in India and Burma, for which the people are not responsible. The Burmese are entitled to the right of self-determination. And if they wish to keep out of the coming Federation of the Free States of India and Burma, Indians will not stand in the way. But we do not think that the people of Burma would care to remain aloof when they and Indians win freedom. Even now we are inclined to agree with Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji, a member of the Council, that the resolution does not reflect the view of the majority of the people.

Absurd Interpretation.

We understand from an authentic source that the Principal of a certain college in this Presidency is trying to force upon his assistant professors a fantastic interpretation of his of the professors' right to vote at the election of the Senate. He is said to maintain that a professor's vote is a college vote as the latter gets it by virtue of his being a member of the college staff. Hence he demands that all the professors' votes should be cast in favour of a candidate chosen by the whole staff. What is more curious, the Principal is said to be canvassing votes for some person unknown to most of the professors. The Principal's contention is as absurd as to say that a servant in a firm acquiring the right to vote for a seat in the Assembly by virtue of his getting a high salary in the firm must cast his vote as the firm directs. The professors should refuse to be coerced by the Principal and expose him if he persists.

Police and Citizens' Volunteers.

The Central Executive Committee of the Bombay Citizens' Peace Committee at its meeting yesterday passed a resolution placing on record its appreciation of the prompt assistance rendered by the Police to its volunteers in carrying on their work. The tribute is well deserved. The splendid work that the Citizen volunteers did was facilitated by the willing co-operation and courteous assistance which they received from Mr. Kelly, the Commissioner of Police, and his force. Many a member of the Police force rendered gallant service at great personal risk. The Government of Bombay, we have no doubt, will see that such services are worthily recognised and rewarded. As to the Citizen volunteers they rose to the occasion in a manner of which the City has reason to be proud. On Sunday the Peace Committee will convey the thanks of the City to them. We trust, in addition to this, due recognition of their work, and especially of the martyrdom of two of their colleagues, will take a more tangible form.

Rockfeller Travelling Fellowships.

On Monday Dr. Gilder asked in the Bombay Legislative Council if any Rockfeller Travelling Fellowships were offered by the Government of India or by the Rockfeller Foundation to this Presidency in the years 1925-26, 1926-27 and 1927-28 respectively and, if so, how many officers belonging to the Medical and Public Health Services of India were deputed for further study and each of these years and what their names were and whether the Government were satisfied that they get their proper share of the Travelling Fellowships offered by the Rockfeller Foundation for Indian officers. The Education Minister's reply was that in 1925-26 applications for Rockfeller Foundations were called for by the Government of India, but the local Government did not make any nominations and that no such Fellowships were offered in 1926-27 and 1927-28. The reply reveals amazing ineptitude and apathy on the part both of the Government of India and the Provincial Government. Every important country, not excluding Britain, is utilising the Rockfeller Fellowships for the intellectual benefit of its Medical and Public Health Officers. It is only India where the great opportunity offered by it is callously neglected.

Purity Work.

An idea of the valuable work done by a set of enthusiastic citizens of Bombay in an urgently needed field of social service can be obtained from the activities of the Social Purity League. The object of the League is to educate the poor, to protect the younger generation from the social evil, to ascertain the needs of victims of immoral traffic and help them wherever and whenever it is possible to do so. Though still in its infancy, the League has already gained the support of prominent citizens of Bombay, but its two urgent needs at the present moment are the willing co-operation of a larger number of young and energetic workers and adequate financial assistance to carry on its work. We have no doubt such help in men and money will be forthcoming when the work is better known and appreciated.

REGIN OF TERROR IN KABUL

Nadir Khan Comes to Save Afghanistan

NO AMBITION FOR THRONE

"No Foreign Legation Withdrawn"

PESHAWAR, Feb. 19.

Aga Ahmedkhan Zia Humayun, who had been on the personal staff of Amanullah Khan for 7-1/2 years preceding Amanullah's abdication, has lately arrived in Peshawar. The Aga Sahib, who also accompanied the ex-King of Afghanistan on his European tour, interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press, asserted that Amanullah Khan was an ideal patriot who loved his motherland so deeply that he regularly prayed for the emancipation of Afghanistan after every Nizam prayer. The Aga Sahib was very much moved by the downfall of such a noble hearted and patriotic King, the like of whom he said the Afghans had never had before nor could hope to have in the near future. The Aga Sahib admitted that the ex-King's immense love for his nation and fatherland overpowered him so much that all his reforms were introduced almost simultaneously, or in very rapid succession, though his councillors were in favour of introducing them in sets of four or five at a time, and awaiting their results, after knowing which they considerd another set of reforms could be easily and quite successfully introduced. The Afghans were, in his opinion, second to none in their desire for progress and the adoption of new methods according to the exigencies demanded by their close environments, but the introduction of reforms in rather too rapid succession did nonplus this enterprising and progressive nation. King Amanullah was, in the words of the Aga Sahib, a hundred years ahead of his subjects.

AVOID CATASTROPHE.

Anyhow, continued the Aga Sahib, "If Amanullah Khan is not successful in regaining his lost throne which catastrophe every well wishesr of Afghanistan heartily wishes will be avoided—the time will come when the people will remember Amanullah Khan as their benefactor and cure themselves, as also those Mullahs and priests who have been instrumental by their machinations, in depriving Afghanistan of the services of such a well-meaning, energetic and patriotic ruler." The Aga Sahib concluded this portion of his interview by saying that the Reforms would have been quite successful and would have struck roots sficiently deep had Amanullah continued in power for another twenty years without interruption.

CAUSES OF DOWNFALL.

Questioned as to the causes of Amanullah's downfall the Aga Sahib asserted that although the want of military organisation was also one of the chief causes, yet the most important and potent cause was that all those in whom Amanullah confided betrayed his confidence, and proved themselves to be quite unworthy of the Royal faith in them.

EUROPE'S TRIBUTE.

Asked as to the impressions of European statesmen and public regarding Amanullah Khan, the Aga Sahib said that he could only speak about the impressions created in Belgium, France and Switzerland, from personal knowledge, as he acted as interpreter in those three countries alone. The people, press and statesmen all over those countries were astonished to see such an eminent statesman, scholar and ruler endowed with great intellectual powers coming from an eastern country like Afghanistan. The King used to make searching enquiries about everything he came across. He was also loved and admired for his cheerful disposition. Asked whether the inhabitants of Kabul were satisfied with the present regime, the Aga Sahib said that all those residents of Kabul whom he had asked that question had replied in the negative but added the Aga Sahib, no one could say so openly for fear of his life and property. Bacha-I-Saqao was very courteous to foreigners. When the Aga Sahib himself went to see him, he plainly declared that he had no quarrel whatsoever with any foreigners, all of whom were the country's guests. His dispute was only with those inhabitants of the country who wanted to stand in his way

NADIR KHAN NOT ASPIRING FOR THRONE.

The Aga Sahib strongly and vehemently contradicted the rumour that General Nadid Khan was also for aspiring for the throne. The General's only desire he said was to serve Afghanistan, without aspiring either for the throne or any similar honour. The Aga Sahib went on to say that throughout his long sojourn in the country, he had not come across a single person who could claim the honour of being a truer and nobler patriot than the General. His own unshakeable belief was that the General, the true and noble patriot that he was, would not even dream of depriving the legitimate claimant to the Afghan throne of that throne. His only ambition in returning to Kabul, if he went there on his return from Europe, must be to restore peace, order and tranquility and end the critical situation which had arisen there by finding an adequate solution of the problems now facing the country.

In conclusion the Aga Sahib declared that the magnanimity, gentleness of manners and generosity shown by Sir Francis Humphreys, the British Minister at Kabul in extending cordial help and every possible comfort in evacuating the foreigners, had won the love and admiration of all those who had had the benefit of his assistance and advice at this critical juncture.—A. P.

NO FOREIGN LEGATION WITHDRAWN FROM KABUL

SIR A CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS

LONDON, Feb. 20.

In the House of Commons repiying to Mr. Wellock, Sir Austen Chamberlain said that no foreign legation had been withdrawn from Kabul. He understood that Amanullah had expressed willingness to receive foreign diplomatic representatives at Kandahar. Sir A. Chamberlain was not aware of any diplomat at Kabul having accepted the invitation. The British Government did not propose to move its mission to Kandahar.

Sir A. Chamberlain emphatically denied allegation made by the Afghan ambassador at Paris that the British aircraft, except those engaged in evacuation operations from Kabul had been daily for months past been flying over Afghanistan. He added that evacuting aircraft was flying with full consent of the chief acting authorities at Kabul.—Reuter.

THOSE AFGHAN INTERNEES

QUESTIONS IN U. P. COUNCIL

LUCKNOW, Feb. 20.

Mr. Thakur Manjeet Sinha Rauthor has given notice of the following resolution to be moved during the current sessions of the U. P. Legislative Council:

"Will the Government be pleased to put before the Council the circumstances under which Prince Sarwar Khan, an Afghan interence at Allahabad has been recently arrested at Allahabad, what were the charges under which this gentleman has been deprived of his liberty?

Is it a fact that he was arrested after ten in the night and that he was actually sleeping at the time the Police Party raided the house?

Will Government issue instructions to the police to effect arrests at a more convenient hour of the day when facilities for legal advice and other consultations to the victims and members of their family may be more readily available?

In which jail is this gentleman lodged?

Is he allowed to be visited by friends and relations? Has assistance of any legal advisor been offered to him? How many Afghans are kept under internment at Allahabad, Dehra Dun, Moradabad, Nainital, and other places in the United Provinces?

What are the names of the internees, their amount of pension, and places of their internment.—Free Press.

WITHDRAW BRITISH LEGATION FROM AFGHANISTAN

PUNJAB MUSLIM LEAGUE'S DEMAND

LAHORE, Feb. 20.

The Council of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League held this afternoon, Maulana Abdul Qadar presiding, passed resoluitons inviting the next session of the All India Muslim League to Lahore in December 1929, requesting the British Government to recognise Amanullah as King, withdraw the British Legation from Kabul as evidence of its scrupulous non-intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and to allow passports to the Red Crescent Missions of Punjab and Peshawar to proceed to Afghanistan.—A. P.

BRISK RECRUITING AT KABUL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

The latest arrivals from Kabul state that the recruitment there is proceeding in right earnest, so much so, that five thousand men have been enlisted and were brought from Kohedoman to Kabul in the course of yesterday and the day before.—A. P.

20 PERSONS EVACUATED FROM KABUL

PESHAWAR, Feb. 20.

Three aeroplanes brought twenty passengers including women and children from Kabul to-day. These comprised five Germans, one Persian and fourteen Indians.

Baron Leopold Von Plessen, German Consul General in Calcutta, who has been appointed Charge d'Affairs at Kabul arrived here this morning by the frontier mail and was received by all the German refugees at the railway station. He leaves for Kabul to-morrow by a British aeroplane.—A. P.

SITUATION IN JALALABAD PROVINCE

GOING FROM BAD TO WORSE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

The situation in the Jalalabad Province continues to go from bad to worse. A great deal of inter-tribal fighting is reported and the Shinwaris are in complete control of what remains of the Jalalabad City which is now entirely deserted except for a few people seeking loot.

It would appear that the explosion of a magazine in Jalalabad was prearranged by a few remaining Royalist officers.

It is believed that Ali Ahmed is now in a village to the north of Jalalabad his following having left him and his position is now not an enviable one. Travellers arriving at Chaman report that the only troops who are now functioning in Kandahar are a detachment who came from Herat about one month ago. All is reported to be quiet and orderly in Herat.—A. P.

'MISTER TELEVOX" AT WORK

FAMOUS MECHANICAL ROBOT

AIR PORT AUTOMATICALLY LIGHTED IN RESPONSE TO SIREN

LONDON, Feb. 20

Newark (New Jersey).—The experiment at air port for automatic lighting up of landing ground was carried out by means of sound-sensitive device which is the vital portion of internal mechanism of "Mister Televox," the famous mechanical robot manufactured by Westinghouse Electric Company.—Reuter.

Newark (New Jersey).—The combination of two recent investigations was demonstrated at air port when in response to siren from approaching aeroplane landing ground was automatically flooded with light from a twentyfour million candle power electric beacon without the aid of the ground staff. Test was successfully repeated from various directions and altitudes by the air pilot.—Reuter's Special.

"MILWAUKEE" LAUNCHED

LARGEST MOTOR DRIVEN SHIP

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Hamburg. The Hamburg-America line's 17,000 ton motor vessel "Milwaukee" has been launched, being biggest motordriven passenger ship in German mercantile marine.—Reuter.

GERMAN ORIENTAL SCHOLAR IN INDIA

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

The German scholar of Oriental languages, Here Lespezyuski, left by this morning train for Taxila "en route" to Delhi. After visiting Delhi he will visit, it is said, all the the important places of culture in India and then proceed to China and Japan for research work A. P.

RECORD FLIGHT FROM NAIROBI TO LONDON

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Accompanied by a woman passenger mechanic Campbell Black has arrived at Croydon having flown from Nairobi in record time of eight days. He intends to return to Nairobi in few days.—Reuter.

STRIKE INQUIRY COMMITTEE

REPORT TO BE OUT EARLY NEXT MONTH

BOMBAY, Feb. 20.

The labours of the Strike Enquiry Committee came to an end on Friday 15th instant after a final summing up regarding the Standardisation Scheme by the representatives of the workers as well as the employers.

There appears to be an agreement on most of the details of the scheme; but the main point whether a reductoin of about 7 per cent in the weavers' wages is justifiable, was left for the decision of the Committee. During the course of the summing up, the representatives of the Millowners' Association declared, it was not the intention of the Association to introduce Standarisation before October 1.

The Committee will of course, also give its decision with regard to the Seventeen Demands put forward by the Labour representatives as also the Standing Orders proposed by the Mill-owners' Association. It is anticipated that the Committee will make its report to the Government of Bombay early next month.—Free Press

CABLES IN BRIEF

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Ottawa.—The House of Commons has unanimously adopted the resolution of Mackenzie King ratifying the Kellog Pact.—Reuter.

Prague.—As a result of the cold wave mortality in the first half of February is double the normal. Mortuaries are overflowing and the crematorium is working overtime.—Reuter's Special.

An oil lamp left burning near a gas meter on ground floor to prevent gas pipes from freezing is believed to have been responsible for the fire which set the upholster's shop at Wallasey ablaze. Sleeping occupants were trapped in their beds. The shopkeeper, whose name was Groves, escaped with three children. He heroically attempted to save his wife, but the latter with two other women was burnt to death.—Reuter's Special.

GETTING "BIG MEN" TO DARK CONTINENT

TANGANYIKA'S TROUBLE

NEED OF INVESTINN BRITISH CAPITAL

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanguyika, addressing East Arfican Chamber of Commerce in London emphasised the importance of investing British capital in Tanganyika. He ridiculed the assertion that the tenure of mandated territory in Tanganyika was insecure and again emphasised the pledge that Tanganyika was administered as a part of British Empire and would remain so.

Sir Alan Cobham referring to Sir D. Cameron's plea for capital said that the trouble in Africa was getting "big men" to go there. He prophesied that in 18 months time "big people" would go to Central Africa in seven days at cost of fifty per cent above the stamer fares.—Reuter. P

TROTSKY'S ENTRY INTO GERMANY

APPLIES TO FOREIGN OFFICE FOR PERMISSION

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Berlin. The German Consul at Constantinople has forwarded to the German Foreign Office M. Trotsky's request for permission to enter Germany.—Reuter.

FROM BOMBAY TO NAGPUR

MISCHIEVOUS KIDNAPPING SCARE SPREADS IN CITY

NAGPUR CITY, Feb. 20

A mischievous scare that 2 Pathans who came here from Bombay kidnapped six Hindu boys, was started here. Mr. Armstrong, Deputy Inspector of Police has issued a public notice contradicting the rumour and asking people to give the authorities information as to who started the scare or as to those who may circulate such rumours in future.

The leaders are anxious to see that a calm atmosphere prevails in the City, and that it is not disturbed by such wild rumours, specially in view of the impending visit of the Simon Commission.—Free Press

Continued from Column 6

this Company agreed then the main objection to deferred rebate system would be removed for it would be possible to leave the shipping rings without loss of rebate. On general grounds the bill was undesirable until the House had decided one way or the other on the Coastal Reservation Bill. If, despite his remarks, the motion was pressed, the Government would oppose it.

Sir Victor Sassoon as a representative of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association supported the principle of the Bill, because it would encourage freer competition among ship-owners, but as a member of the Assembly he criticised the measure as not guaranteeing sufficient tonnage to shippers who might feel stranded with their heavy cargo.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

MR. HAJI'S REPLY TO DEBATE.

After lunch, Mr. Haji replying to the debate repudiated the observation of Sir George Rainy that witnesses did not press the economic aspect of the question on the Mercantile Marine Committee. This was the usual argument of officials. It was futile to say that the economic background to question was wanting. Merely reducing the period of rebate payment to three years would not do. The Deferred Rebate Bill was not contingent on passing of Coastal Reservation Bill although it was complementary to it.

Sir George Rainy on behalf of Government opposed the motion for reference of the Bill to Select Committee. He said there was a great deal more to be investigated for instance, whether deferred rebate system had worked well or ill. Personally he thought that retention of the sytem would be to the benefit of India as a whole. The Bill would not secure the object and was undesirable when more direct method of building up mercantile marine contained in the Coastal Reservation Bill was before the Select Committee.

The House divided on Mr. Haji's motion which was carried by 52 votes against 42 amidst non-official applause.

ABDUCTION AND CR. CODE

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava moved the circulation of his Bill to amend Section 552 of the Criminal Procedure Code proposing power to compel the restoration of abducted persons and custody of child concerned in a criminal case. He discussed the legal aspect of the question at length and had to be pulled up by the Chair twice against entering into unnecessary details.

Mr. Shillidy on behalf of Government acknowledged the kindhearted perhaps sentimental motives of the mover and would not oppose the circulation. He however, did not anticipate a too favourable reception to the Bill and did not accept its principle. The motion for the circulation was adopted.

The House adjourned till tomorrow when the general discussion of the Railway Budget takes place.—A. P.

GOVT. DEFEAT IN ASSEMBLY

Deferred Rebates Bill Referred to Committee

BOGEY OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

"The Bill is Undesirable," Says Commerce Member

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

Despite Government opposition the Legislative Assembly carried the motion of Mr. Haji for reference to Select Committee of his Bill for the abolition of deferred rebates in coasting trade by 52 votes against 42.

Mr. Neogy being absent his bill to amend the Merchandise Marks Act could not be taken up; so also Dr. Gour's Bill to amend the Special Marriage Bill Act of 1872.

DEFERRED REBATES BILL.

Consequently Mr. Haji got the first opportunity to-day to move the reference to Select Committe of his Bill to abolish this deferred rebate system which he said was complementary to his Coastal Reservation Bill which was already before the Select Committee. He explained that while the Coastal Bill would keep shipping earnings in India, the Deferred Rebates Abolition Bill would ensure a fair distribution of business among the number of Indian shipping companies once coastal trade was reserved. But, he added, This Bill was not contingent on the passing of the other Bill for it was as a matter of of fact required now and immediately in order to meet the conditions prevailing to-day. The abolition of deferred rebates would mean the end of monopolistic shipping combinations whether composed of non-Indian companies, Indian companies or both.

Continuing, Mr. Haji alluded to the evidence of witnesses given before the Royal Commission in 1907, before the Imperial Shipping Committee in 1923 and before the Mercantile Marine Committee in 1924 and contended that hardly any shippers' association had ever asked for the continuance of deferred rebates. The opinions received on this Bill when circulated on the motion of the late Sir T. Seshagiri Iyer were favourable to the proposal and such opinion had been received not only from a large number of Associations, but also from certain Provincial Governments. It was noteworthy that even in the British Empire the system of deferred rebates had been abolished by the Dominions which were keen on developing national mercantile marine. Foreign monopoly was thwarting indigenous enterprise in India; hence the Bill.

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The President announced the following fourteen elected to serve on the Standing Finance Committee:—

Mr. S. C. Mukerjee, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Dr. Moonje, Chamanlal, Gayaprasad Singh, Choudhry Ismail Khan, Amarnath Dutt, Murtaza Sahib, Rey. Chatterjee, Colonel Crawford, Sir Abdul Qayum, Muhammad Ismail Khan, Tarit Bushan Roy and S. N. Haji.

PROPOSED SELECT COMMITTEE.

Select Committee proposed by Mr. Haji on the Deferred Rebates Bill was Sir George Rainy, Birla, Col. Crawford, Doraiswami Iyengar, Ghaznavi, Haji Abdullah Haroon, Jamnadas Mehta, Neogy, Sir Prshottamdas Thakurdas, Muhammad Shaffee, Shunmukham Chetty and the mover.

EUROPEAN OPPOSITION.

Sir James Simpson opposed the Bill on the ground that it was a racially discriminatory legislation. It had become the fahsion for non-commercial Indians to characterise British merchants as foreign exploiters and as if they were in India for their own selfish ends and were oblivious of the real economic interests of India. He warned the Assembly against accepting such a dangerous legislation and quoted views from the Royal Commission's report in favour of deferred rebates system which he emphasised had been tried and not found wanting for a long series of years.

Mr. Lamb (Burma) also opposed the Bill. His speech was imperfectly heard in the Press Gallery. He freely quoted from the opinions given before the Imperial Shipping Committee in favour of the system. If the Bill was adopted there would be no guarantee for shippers and the consequence would be frequent depression in trade. The Fiscal Commission which went into this question recommended a separate investigation but Government had not done anything.

Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya held that th edevelopment of small shipping companies was of paramount importance and Mr. Haji's Bill was an effective answer to unbecoming charges that Mr. Haji as an employee of a shipping companyy was trying to promote indigenous monopoly.

B.I.S.N. CO.'S PROPAGANDA.

Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar regretted that Sir James Simpson had introduced an element of politics into a measure designed to promote the growth of mercantile marine. He asked why European commercial interests were ready to trust to the judgment of the Governor General in Council when it was a question of deporting an Indian without trial while they distrusted the Governor General in Council in matters affecting European commercial interests and insisted on appeals to High Courts. Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar read a pamphlet in Telugu issued by the B.I.S.N. Company's recruitors which he said was couched in despicable language befitting Billingstate and urged passengers to give up a Mahomedan merchant's ship.

(The House enjoyed the quotation in Telugu and Sir Victor Sassoon asked whether the language was Parliamentary). The pamphlet had tried to draw the anology of a woman seeking a paramour (Sir Victor: What a shame) and having a husband who did not treat her properly and was urging her to return to her old husband.

The speaker finally urged that provision regarding rate wars should be reintroduced by the Select Committee.

THE "DIRECT" ISSUE.

Sir George Rainyy Commerce Member said he had tried to find out what the mover meant by characterising this Bill as complementaryy to the Coastal Reservation Bill. The object of the Bill as given in the preamble was the building up of an Indian mercantile marine. If this was the object, the House should express its opinion on whether the proper way to build up a mercantile marine was by the reservation of coastal trade. That was the direct issue, but this Bill wished to achieve the same object by reserving coastal trade by an indirect method before the direct issue could be got out of the way. In that sense probably the two Bills were complementary, as the present Bill was entirely ineffective for the object of building up a mercantile marine.

Continuing, Sir George Rainy said Mr. Haji would admit that the existence of deferred rebate system had not prevented Indian companies from starting and actually competing with the B.I.S.N. Even in the instance quoted by Mr. Haji he merely proved that the B.I.S.N. started the rate war. But this Bill did nothing to stop the rate war. The late Seshagiri Iyer's Bill by fixing minimum and maximum rates might have stopped the rate war. Presumably Mr. Haji deliberately omitted this provision from the new Bill and made it more restricted.

BENEFITS OF DEFERRED REBATES

Sir George Rainy proceeding emphasised that the present deferred rebate system had helped in three ways, namely, maintenance of regular service, secondly, stability of freight rates, and thirdly, equality treatment for large as well as small shippers. All these advantages might be abolished if the system itself was abolished. There was, however in the Straits Settlements an arrangement whereby the Shipping Conference was prepared to agree that the overlapping of rates should cease once in three years in order that shippers might be free to leave the Conference without any loss of rebate. In india mercantile marine was largely in the hands of the British India Steam Navigation Company, the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, and Scindia Steam Navigation Company. The Commerce Member announced that the former two companies had agreed to come to this agreement. The Scindia Steam Navigation Company to which Mr. Haji belonged had not expressed its agreement. If

(Continued in column 4)

BUDGET DISCUSSION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

Mr. Lalji Naranji's Question

IS RECLAMATION SCHEME IN INTEREST OF CITIZENS OR THE MILITARY?

—:o:—

Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri's Services Appreciated

The adjournment motion in the Bombay Legislative Council, it is understood, will be moved as soon as the Swaraj Party come to some understanding with the official members in regard to the fixing of the day for the purpose.

Some more speeches were made on Wednesday on the budget by some non-official members. All of them were unanimous in demanding from the Government an increase of expenditure on Industries Department while some members suggested that the B. D. D. chawls and other commercial undertakings should be sold away to reduce the debt and interest charges.

Mr. G. Wiles, the Finance Secretary, took an optimistic view and assured the Council that the Budget presented did not in any way reflect insolvent condition of the Presidency but increased expenditure in proportion to the increased revenue.

Mr. H. A. Lalji (Bombay City) as a member of Advisory Committee of the Back Bay Reclamation doubtted the success of that scheme and requested the Government of Bombay to ask the Government of India whether the price they proposed to pay for block No. 8 was reasonable.

FOR WHOSE BENEFIT?

It was true that the block was sold at cost price, but in view of the present financial position of the Presidency the Council should request the Government to reconsider the price. It was said in some quarters that the reclammation scheme was launched for the benefit of citizens of Bombay but Mr. Laljee pointed out that more than half the population of Bombay came from mofussil while one-eighth were foreigners. He therefore submitted that, the scheme was undertaken mainly for military purposes and to increase facilities for the port of Bombay. He blamed the Council for hastily voting with the Government at the beginning which resulted in such a huge financial loss.

Mr. Lalji then questioned the advisability of going on with the Ambernath Water Scheme and Ambernath Electric Works which they could easily arrange with the Bombay Municipality and Tata Hydro Electric Works, respectively. He asked the Hon. Finance Member as to how much money he had spent on education and medical relief although large portion of the excise revenue was set apart for education.

SELL B. D. D. CHAWLS.

He also regretted that the Government did not care two brass buttons for the opinions of the Advisory Committee appointed by the Municipal Corporation and only Rs. 150,000 were provided for the Director of Industries out of the total revenue of Rs. 15 crores. He pointed out one of the ways of increasing the revenue of the Presidency was by selling soft wood for the match industry from the forests and was surprised that while merchants imported soft wood for match industry from elsewhere the Bombay Government did not open market for soft wood which was available in the Presidency. He concluded by advising the Government to sell away the B. D. D. chawls and thus reduce the debt and interest charges.

FINANCE SECRETARY REPLIES.

Mr. G. Wiles, Finance Secretary to the Government, replying to the various criticisms of the previous speakers, said it was the sixth consecutive Budget that it had been his duty to defend. He looked back over the six years and recalled that even on those days of large balances protests were raised against their deficit budgets. They were told even then that they were heading for bankruptcy. They were told even in the same breath that they had no right to pile up great balances. Government accepted the views of those cities, and now when the balances had been reduced they were accused of squandering money. One Hon. Member had calculated that they were 2-1/2 crores worse off than in those days.

"WE ARE BETTER OFF."

Mr. Wiles submitted that the financial position of a Government was not to be judged as one judged the position of an individual. They could not judge it by the size of their accumulated balances nor of their surpluses. Progress demanded steadily increasing expenditure and they were not worse but better off by the measure of the expenditure that had been properly incurred. They were worse off now because they had not the increasing revenue necessary to increase their expenditure. The House implicitly recognised that fact in its constant demand for expenditure on new services. It was no indication of bankruptcy that they were spending money up to the limit of their resources. They had, however, to deal with facts as they found them not as they would have been, if some other policy had been followed in the past.

Referring to the question as to what had happened to savings from the reduced famine assignment and the remission of the provincial contribution, he said, it should have been clear from the speeches of H. E. the Governor and the Finance Member now the progress in various departments had been rendered possible by re distribution of expenditure.

INCREASE OF REVENUE.

The revenues for ordinary expenditure had been increased since the Reforms by about 60 lakhs from provincial taxation. Rs. 63 lakhs by a reduction of the famine assignment and 56 lakhs remission of provincial contribution. Out of a total of 179 lacs 50 lacs had gone to meet a fall in revenue from excise which was due to the prohibition policy of Government. A fall in stamp revenue had absorbed 20 lakhs and 58 lakhs was the cost of the Development. The balance had been distributed over the departments both reserved and transferred and for the last five years the distribution had been strictly according to the arithmetical ratio except for some special grants to education and agriculture. In that connection he warned the House against the common mistakes of putting against one side certain heads of expenditure which were common to both, viz: interest and civil works.

WOULD REFUSE TO BE CONVINCED.

Referring to Mr. Lalji Naranji's criticism, he said, it was unintelligible owing to the Hon. Member's effort to push through a great volume of criticism in 20 minutes. Mr. Lalji's main argument seemed to be that the Government because it was irresponsible, had been able to regard with indifference and callousness the sufferings of industry that they had no business to be running any commercial departments that they were indifferent to any loss because it was the tax payer, who paid and Mr. Naranji had quoted certain statistics in support of his view. Mr. Wiles did not accept them as an effective criticism of the budget. They all knew that in Bombay taxation was a good deal larger than elsewhere. So was the expenditure on every item of the administration. That did not mean that they were running into insolvency. He admitted that sooner they could bring all the accounts of the Development Department on the ordinary accounts of the presidency the better, but he did not agree that it was the duty of the Government to sell out all its enterprises whatever the loss and cut in those losses. In that respect Government was in a better position than a firm in that it could afford to wait, within reason, for its profits and not waste the taxpayers' money by forced sales.

Mr. Wiles in conclusion, assured the House, that the famine fund was used for the purpose it was meant and it was not from that it was spent for reserved departments.

Mr. Amritlal D. Seth (Ahmedabad) urged for paying more attention to the agricultural and industrial conditions of the presidency and increase expenditure under these heads.

INCREASE POLICE FORCE.

Mr. G. L. Winterbotham (Chamber of Commerce) suggested to increase the land revenue to cope with the increased expenditure of the presidency. He also enquired as to what were the prospects of return on the irrigation projects. He deprecated the cuts in the police grants in the past which told on the police force of the city in quelling riot recently. He hoped the Council would make adequate provision for reinforcing police force.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla (Bombay city north) suggested to reduce the rents in the B. D. D. chawls to make them popular and urged the Government to effect retrenchment in all departments.

STARVING INDUSTRIES DEPT.

Mr. Jairamdas, Doulatram (Eastern Sind.) also regretted that for the Bombay Presidency only Rs. one lakh and a half were spent against ten lakhs in other Presidency for industries. He welcomed the appointment of a special officer on the Railway Board and urged for the consideration of scheme to link Bombay and Karachi.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai (Bombay city south) pleaded for the reduction of land assessment and for the policy of a total prohibition. The police force in Bombay was absolutely inefficient and said they should oppose any increase in the grant under that head. He urged Government to make primary education compulsory in the whole presidency and thus remove ignorance and illiteracy.

The Council then adjourned till 1 p.m. to-day.

RT. HON. V. S. S. SASTRI

—:o:—

BOMBAY COUNCIL APPRECIATES HIS SERVICES IN S. AFRICA

The Bombay Legislative Council passed a resolution on Wednesday appreciating the services of the Rt. Hon. V. S. S. Sastri as Agent to the Government of India in South Africa.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan moved a resolution appreciating the great and unique services of the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri in bringing about good feeling and understanding between India and South Africa as Agent to the Government of India in South Africa.

Mr. Pradhan gave the history of the Indian Question in South Africa and said the tension had reached such a stage that the Government of India had to send a Deputation to South Africa with the result that an agreement was arrived at between the Government of India and the Union Government of South Africa to send the Agent of the Government of India to South Africa. Though Mr. Sastri was in South Africa for a period of eighteen months he raised India in the estimation of South Africa, and succeeded in maintaining good relations between the two countries.

Mr. Lalji Naranji seconded the proposition.

Mr. Joe Addyman on behalf of the European Constituency assured the House that they fully appreciated the good feeling and understanding brought about by Mr. Sastri between South Africa and India.

Mr. H. A. Laljee, Khan Bahadur Bhutto and Mr. J. L. Rieu supported the motion which was carried with acclamation.

DEBATE ON BUDGET.

Debate on the budget for 1929-30 was then resumed.

Mr. Noor Muhammad (Hyderabad District) said there were two primary needs of Sind, viz., water and education. In regard to water, he admitted that the Sukkar Barrage Works were stupendous and gigantic, but he warned the House that this project would cost the Presidency at least Rs. 30 crores and not Rs. 20 crores as estimated. He doubted if this project would give greater prosperity. In regard to the education, he complained of the step motherly attitude of Government and urged Government to spend more for education in Sind. He admitted that the upper portion of Sind was prosperous, but the lower portion was devastated as a result of the construction of the Sukkar Barrage. He also regretted that the promises to compensate the Zemindars who suffered as a result of the Sukkar Barrage were not carried out.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara District) pleaded for retrenchment and suggested reduction of officials from All-India cadre and to employ men from provincial service.

WORSE THAN IN INDIA

—:o:—

SCANDAL OF EARLY MARRIAGE IN BRITAIN

RAISING THE AGE TO 16

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The House of Lords, on the motion of Lord Buckmaster passed the second reading of the age of marriages bill which seeks to make void marriages in which either of the contracting parties is under 16. The present law enables a girl to marry at twelve and a boy at fourteen. Lord Buckmaster urged that a common standard should be fixed by the League of Nations.

Not long ago, said Lord Buckmaster, public conscience was profoundly stirred by the publication of a book regarding child marriages in India and a large number of people thought that it was time we took steps in this regard. At a time we were complaining about condition of affairs in India, we had an identical situation here which in one condition was worse.

Lord Salisbury said that in twelve years in England and Wales there had been 318 marriages at fifteen, 28 at 14 and three at 13.—Reuter.

EDUCATION OF WORKING CLASS CHILDREN

—:o:—

EQUAL CONDITIONS IN MALAYA AND CEYLON

LONDON, Feb. 18.

In the House of Commons Major Ormsby-Gore replying to Col Wedgwood outlined the arrangements for the education of these children in Malaya and Ceylon for English or Vernacular education. He said that he was satisfied that the conditions for the education of these children in Ceylon were equal to those in Malaya and the development of education on English lines in Ceylon was up to the standard set in Malaya. As a matter of fact there was great similarity between English education in Ceylon and Malaya. Both have the same virtues and the same weaknesses. It is a very broad question. Undoubtedly there was room for great improvements in the quality of some English schools in both territories.—Reuter.

"ABSOLUTELY SOLVENT"

—:o:—

POSITION OF CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

A SURPLUS OF RS. 318 LAKHS

The revised estimates for the year 1928-29 and the budget estimates for the year 1929-30 of the Bombay Improvement Trust as approved by the Improvements Committee were presented to the Board of Trustees for the City of Bombay on Tuesday at the Corporation Hall. Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola the Chairman of the Improvements Committee, who submitted the estimates in the course of his observations stated: "The present position of the Trust it absolutely solvent. What it will be ten years hence, it will be impossible to forecast as it will depend on the position and prosperity of Bombay. If the city falls the Trust will fall. If the city prospers the Trust is bound to prosper. Let us hope that good times will soon return and that trade and industry will again flourish resulting in the prosperity and happiness of the citizens."

EFFECT OF THE MILL STRIKE.

—In presenting the estimates, Mr. Rahimtollah said:—"During the current year land revenue would be less than estimated on account of the prolonged mill strike. The decrease in income from rents of chawls would have been greater if we had not been able to let additional rooms in buildings outside the strike area.

"The collection of rents during the first eight months of the year was only 79.7 per cent. of the demand whereas the normal is over 95 per cent. But it is satisfactory to note that the arrears are being gradually recovered for the collection last month was 104 per cent. The number of vacant rooms is reduced from 1078 to 691. It may be mentioned that the net rents from the chawls are less than the debt charges by Rs. 4.56 lakhs.

LAND REVENUE STEADY.

"The Land Revenue is practically steady though there has been a decrease in rents from acquired buildings on account of demolition This decrease has been counterbalanced by an increase in permanent ground rents.

"The revised estimates for the current year for maintenance are about Rs. 24 lakhs less than the original though revised scales of salaries for the subordinate staff have been introduced. For the next year the estimates are about Rs. 21 lakhs less than the revised for the current year in spite of the fact that 40 are provided for lighting the chawls.

"For the first time since the forecast was prepared in 1922 the deficit will be greater by Rs. 1.70 lakhs in the current yyear according to the revised estimates and by Rs. 3.42 lakhs in the next year.

"The debt charges will be less by about Rs. 41 lakhs during the current year on account of a more beneficial arragement with the Imperial Bank with regard to the loan of Rs. 50 lakhs.

"The opening balance for the current year was Rs. 9 lakhs more than anticipated last year. The chief causes are:—(1) Large area of land was sold and paid for after the estimate was prepared; (2) The deficit was less and (3) The expenditure was less. This larger balance has enabled us to reduce the current year's loan from Rs. 25 to 20 lakhs. The closing balance for the year 1925-26 was Rs. 1,17.66 lakhs. Next year it will be only 27.45. Thus it has been reduced by over 90 lakhs.

RETRENCHMENT.

"The cost of management and establishment for the year 1923-24 was 15.65. Next year it will be 10.35 which means a reduction of 5.50 or more than 1/3.

"The cost of the Engineer's Establishment has been reduced by Rs. 3.35 lakh, which is a reduction of nearly 60 per cent. from the figure in 1923-24.

"For the next year heavy retrenchments have been made in the Engineer's Establishment the post of the Engineer and several others having been abolished the total saving will be over Rs. 59 lakhs the effect of which will be noticed in the year 1930-31 as leave allowances have to be provided for the retrenched men to be provided for the the marthe dir during the next year.

"The income of the Trust next year is expected to be Rs. 76.17 lakhs whereas the debt charges alone are Rs. 88.70 lakhs, which means a deficit of over Rs. 12 1/2 lakhs even if not a single pie were spent on its vast estates. As is well known the Trust owns land to the extent of about one-fifth of the area of the whole City the cost of maintenance of which comes to a little less than Rs. 14 lakhs which includes a sum of over Rs. 4 lakhs for municipal taxes Rs. 45 lakhs for maintenance and about Rs. 11 lakhs for debt charges for sewage disposal in Dadar-Matunga as the Municipality has failed to provide a drainage system in the locality.

TRUST'S SOURCES OF INCOME.

"If the Trust is to be blamed for its schemes the Bombay Municipal Corporation cannot be absolved from its share of blame or responsibility as it had six representatives on the Old Board and all the schemes the annual estimates and the administration reports were always regularly placed before that body and never a single protest was made.

The sources of income of the Trust are 1. Land Revenue and 2. Municipal Contribution whereas in the sister City of Calcutta the Improvement Trust has besides these two the following:—Duty on transfer of property, Terminal Tax on Passengers duty on jute, Government grant.

"Reckless allegations are sometimes made that the Improvement Trust is in an insolvent position. Those who make these allegation without knowing actual facts do not realise the amount of harm they are doing to the Trust to its credit and to the City. The Finance Sub-Committee has decided to investigate the position fully so that correct facts and figures can be placed before the Committee and the Board. In the meantime some rough figures have been prepared to get some idea. The debt charges exceed the total income by about 12 1/2 lakhs. The position of the Trust is as follows:—Total debt as on March 31, 1929:—Rs. 15,94 lakhs.

Assets:—Closing balance Rs. 41 lakhs. Sinking Fund Rs. 123 lakhs. Ground Rents Rs. 617 lakhs. Chawls R. 78 lakhs, Municipal Contribution Rs. 470 lakhs. Land Rs 583 lakhs. Total Rs. 19.12 lakhs.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

"It will thus be seen that against a liability of 15.94 lakhs there are assets worth 19.12 lakhs giving a surplus of Rs. 318 lakhs Criticisms might be made that the assets are overestimated. The permanent ground rents and the Municipal contribution are capitalised at 20 years' purchase and there can be no question about them. The rent realised from chawls are Rs. 8.48 lakhs and the outgoings about Rs. 4.44 lakhs giving a net return Rs. 3.91 lakhs which at 16 2/3 years' purchase would amount to Rs. 65 lakhs. As regards land there are over 8 million square yards which at a minimum figure of Rs. 5 would be worth Rs. 100 lakhs. Thus the total assets at the most conservative figures would amount to Rs. 17.16 lakhs against a liability of Rs. 15.94 lakhs resulting in a surplus of Rs. 122 lakhs.

"But even if there were a deficit the following facts must be taken into consideration. The Trust has developed vast areas and removed large slum areas and provided a large number of chawls with considerably reduced rents for the public effected vast improvements a large number of recreation grounds and sanitary buildings with plenty of air and light helped to a great extent to improve the health and sanitation of the City. Besides by the operation of the Trust the Municipal assessment and revenue have largely increased."

The election of the Chief Officer was then proceeded with and Mr. Dalves was re-elected.

PUBLIC SAFETY BILL

—:o:—

SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT PRESENTED

MR. JINNAH'S SUDDEN DEPARTURE FOR BOMBAY

NEW DELHI Feb. 20.

When the Legislative Assembly met to-day the Government front benches were fully occupied in contrast to the front benches of the Opposition. Mr. Jinnah's absence was however caused by his sudden departure this morning for Bombay on account of his wifes illness having taken a serious turn.

Non-official bills figured on the order paper of which Mr. Haji's Deferred Rebates Bill has raised a controversy. This Bill is complementary to his Coastal Reservation Bill.

Mr. Crerar the Home Member, presented the Select Committee's report on the Public Safety Bill.—A. P.

COURT OF OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

—:o:—

AMERICA'S NOTE TO POWERS

LONDON, Feb 20.

Washington.—Senator Kellogg has handed the diplomatic representatives of all the Powers signatory to the World Court Protocol a note intimating that the United States is willing to become a Member of the Court of International Justice at Hague provided a formula could be discovered safeguarding the interests of the United States and overcoming the obstele of the Fifth American reservation which stipulates that the Court shall not without the consent of the United States entertain any request for advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States is interested. —Reuter.

TO FIGHT SOCIAL SCOURGE IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

A NEW ASSOCIATION

PURITY LEAGUE'S APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS AND MONEY

The presence of Social evils, on an alarming scale, in a city like Bombay, would make many wonder why nothing has been done, either by Government or the Corporation to remove them. Social workers who have tried to solve the problem alone know the great obstacles that lie in their way. Segregation of brothels was one of the proposals that engaged the attention of our city fathers for some time but it had to be dropped as being unfeasible. The Vigilance Association of Bombay has been doing the creditable work of rescuing young girls from the clutches of brothel-keepers. Much, however, remains to be done.

EXTENT OF SOCIAL EVIL.

In the Girgaum locality, alone, which is inhabited mostly by respectable middle class people, places used for immoral purposes, have been computed at 300 by social workers. How many more there may be unknown to them or to the authorities it is hard to say. The influence wrought, by these places on the moral of the people is simply disastrous. The vigilance workers often come across private brothels almost in unexpected quarters sandwiched between the residences of respectable citizens. If only one were to cast a glance at the figures of venereally-affected patients one would get some understanding as to the extent of the mischief done.

To solve this difficult problem of social evil, some ardent social workers of Bombay recently formed a body called the Social Purity League. In a very short time, the League has gained the support of prominent citizens. Mr. I. N. Mehta Bar-at-law has been its president from its very inception. The League has been lucky in getting a hard-working and enthusiastic lady worker in Mrs Sonabai B. Panvelkar. The League however wants more such workers to come forward and contribute their quota of work.

OBJECT OF THE LEAGUE.

The object of the League is to educate the poor people living in bad places, to protect the younger generation from the Social evil, to find the needs of victims of immoral traffic, and give them the necessary help and to facilitate exchange of views on experiences of human life.

PROPAGANDA WORK.

Uptill now, the League has done some useful propaganda work through lantern lectures, and free cinema shows which were well attended. Its two urgent needs are funds and energetic volunteer workers. With these two, the League can hope to show some results in its difficult undertaking.

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

—:o:—

SALES OVER 401 CRORES FOR LAST YEAR

General Motors Corporation of New York, at its regular quarterly meeting held recently, declared on common shares an initial dividend of Rs. 2-1-0 per share, which was payable on March 12th to share-holders of record February 16th. It was also decided that quarterly dividend on senior securities be made payable on March 1st to share-holders of record April 12.

The Sales in 1928 excluding inter-company items amounted to Rs. 401,43,47,001, the earnings for this period totalling Rs. 76,02,87,297 as compared with Rs. 64,65,38,271 in the previous year. Rs. 73,44,24,218 was earned on common shares, which is the equivalent of Rs. 42-3-0 per share on old common and Rs. 16-14-0 on new shares.

The meeting accepted with regret the resignation of Mr. Pierre du Pont as Chairman of the Board or Directors but he will hontinue to be a member of the Board and Finance Committee. Mr. Lammot du Pont, who succeeds him as the new Chairman of the Board, is President of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company of Delaware.

GIFT OF FROST WEATHER

—:o:—

BOOM IN COAL INDUSTRY

LONDON, Feb 20.

The frosty weather in England which in opinion of experts is likely to last some days besides providing skaters more opportunities than for years has created a temporary boom in the coal industry. Practically every colliery in Britain is working to its full capacity and the demand for skilled miners is increasing daily. The frost has not only increased the demand for coal, but has locked up some of the keenest competitors with Britain owing to the freezing of Polish and Baltic ports and inland waterways in Germany. —Reuter.

Rome.—The newly erected Soverign State of Vatican will have its own telegraph office and telephone exchange which will give the Pope and the Papal authorities communications with outside world independent of any Italian supervision.—Reuter's Special.

WHITLEY COMMISSION ON INDIAN LABOUR

—:o:—

Mr. B. F. Pradley, Vice-President All-India Railwaymen's federation writes:—

I have noticed with regret meetings of Indian workers held in different parts of the country hastily deciding to nominate representatives to work with the Commission. This means that certain Labour leaders are advising the workers to co-operate with this Royal Commission but before the workers decide to co-operate with this Commission they must understand what Whitelyism is and what the Royal Commission stands for.

Indian seems to be foredoomed to be the land of Commissions Royal and otherwise. This Commission has, for its object like the many other Commissions the shackling of the mass of workers of India to the chariot-wheels of exploitation.

Before we deal with Whitleyism, let us see what led up to the idea of the Commission and what other connection it has. There were demands made by the responsible Trade Union Organisation in India for an enquiry into the conditions of Indian Labour but this could have been done by Indians and people on the spot; Royal Commission is not necessary. The British Trade Union delegation showed the terrible conditions of Indian labour in their report after they had visited this country in 1927.

The thing that led up to the idea of this Commission was not the appeal of the Indian Trade Union movement for an enquiry because this did not move the Government, but it was the organised revolt of the Workers themselves against the intolerable conditions they were working under. The fact that the workers had learnt that only by their own organised effort would they be able to obtain better conditions moved the Government.

The people that actuated this move were the people financially interested therefore we as workers cannot take the Whitley Commission by itself.

It is inseparable from the Trade Disputes Bill the Public Safety Bill and other new repressive measures. It is a part of a well-arranged manoeuvre to suppress the growing revolt of workers and to take the sting out of the Indian Trade Union movement. If this is not so, why do those responsible not have the enquire first to see whether the workers revolt against their conditions was justified or not before bringing in repressive measures such as the Trades Disputes Bill and the Public Safety Bill. of course, they are not concerned in doing this each measure is interdependant in curbing the advance of the workers.

WHAT IS WHETLEYISM.

As I have pointed out elsewhere, the Trade Dispute Bill is coated with the idea of Boards of Conciliation and arbitration and, unfortunately many Trade Union leaders have fallen a prey to this as an easy way out as against leading the workers in their struggle against Capitalism.

So also Mr. Whitley of the Whitley Council-fame of Great Britain is to lead the Royal Commission on Indian Labour. The Whitley Councils instituted in 1917, assisted the adjustment of workers' wages during the latter part of the War which was an abnormal period that was its first task. I have personally seen the operation of Whitley Councils.

But the most important function of the Whitley Council was the readjustment of wages. After the War industries were in the melting-pot, wages of the workers were taking a headlong fall out of all proportion huge wage cuts were effected workers were attempting to resist these wage-cuts, nationalisation and retrenchment were the order of the day in Great Britain. Whitley Councils came to the aid of the employers and carried out their historical task; their task was "amicably" to assist the wage-cuts and the introductions of Rationalisation, etc., etc.

What will be the task of the Royal Commission in India? We know what it will be and we know the result.

Whatever the Commission finds and has to say, it will not alter the arguments of the mill-owners of Bombay or the Jute mill-owners of Bengal or the capitalist in any other part of the country. Their cry is profits against the cry of the worker for a living wage.

What I want to do is to point out to the workers that this Royal Commission on Labour is no more an Heaven-sent arrangement than the Simon Commission and that it will not solve their problems or bring them better conditions. Let the Commission come and let it go as other Commissions have come and gone but I appeal to Trade Union leaders not to fall a prey to it.

Our position is quite clear, the Labour movement should not co-operate with the Commission; to do so is simply to lull the workers into a sense of false security. We know the conditons of the workers, we know they will not be improved by the Commission but only by the organised effort of the workers themselves.

HOW SAKLALVALA IS PERSECUTED.

(Continued from page 6)

there was the same exhibition of idiocy and weakness in the instructions issued by your Cabinet colleagues. Within my hearing a C.I.D. man who came rushing up, advised the Customs officer, that the bags of Saklatvala and Bridgeman should be collared for special examination.

STUPID INSTRUCTIONS.

Why this discrimination by the State? There is no reason except the personal harassment of individuals. Does the Home Office want me to believe that subordinate officers of the Customs Department do their duty negligently? If not why must they be asked in certain cases to be careful? My experience of subordinate officials in the Police, Customs and C. I. D. service is that if left alone they carry out their duties with commonsense. Why should their superiors from Sir William Joynson Hicks and Lord Byng downwards, issue stupid and embarrassing instructions on minor details of rank and file work, which cannot add to the efficiency of that work and are only calculated to be a nuisance. I have on several occasions watched the look of embarrassment and unwillingness on the face of men who have to act in a hopelessly silly manner, when they themselves know better.

I know that most of the men appreciate that when a fellow like me is watched and shadowed and has his correspondence and telephone messages literally stolen by the State for examination purposes, he is not so foolish as to be the personal conveyor of literature or articles which a class biassed and politically fanatical Government could make the subject of a prosecution. I think these officers realise the stupidity of it. If I were conspiring, whilst I was being officiously searched, a batch of fresh unknown colleagues would accompany me on my voyages and be comfortably seated in the train with the bow-wow literature in their possession, whilst special messages were being delivered to collar my bag.

Apart from the stupidity of it, every time I travel, I am subjected to most uncalled for annoyance. I am not a rich man travelling with 1st class reservations. I have to take my chance as to what seat a third class passenger can secure. Almost always I am the last to leave the shed and to get to the train.

I ask you to let me know, in addition to the redress asked for by my comrade James Maxton, that you are prepared to review the whole series of stupid and extravagant injustices done to me and to immediately order that this nonsense be stopped in connection with my treatment when travelling by steamship and rail and the interference with my mail and my telephone.

Yours very truly,
S. D. SAKLATVALA.

LETTER TO DR. MARTEAUX

—:o:—

30th January.

In reference to his detention at Ostend Mr. Saklatvala has addressed Dr. A. Marteaux, of Brussels, as follows:—

Dear Mr. Marteaux,

When the recent League Committee meeting was fixed for Brussels I was looking forward to the pleasure of meeting you and Madame Marteaux laden with messages from my children. When the meeting was cancelled, I still hoped to see you at Cologne, and contemplated breaking my return journey at Brussels for the purpose of seeing Madame Marteaux. However, all this has been destroyed by stupid Belgian officialdom, whom I consider more weak, in surrendering to the intrigues of the British Foreign Office, than criminal in their own intent to interefere with my liberty. I had a mind to write to M. Janson, concerning his irresponsible and outrageous behavious, but I prefer leaving communications to him to the usual channels and avoiding being discourteous to him, which I should certainly have to be under the present circumstances. However, associated with this incident is my public duty of reminding the Belgian people of what has been done in their name so that they may take care of their Minister as they think best. To do so, I need to point out the following facts.

The British Foreign Office very cleverly always pretends not only to be innocent in the eyes of the people of Europe, Asia and Africa, but also poses as being a greater champion of liberty than any other nation. They do not, if they can avoid it, interfere directly with members of their conquered people or their conquered class, but always try to get other complaisant Governments to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. Undoubtedly British intrigue has stopped me from going to America, Egypt and now even to India, but they have always managed to put the blame on other Governments. They themselves always pose as champions of liberty. Even the blind must perceive that it was British intrigue that closed down the Egyptian Parliament whilst at the same time contriving that these acts should be attributed to others, who were acting at their behest. Anyone with any political intuition can see that it was British intrigue that got the Belgian Government to change its mind with regard to the permissions granted to Germans and Russians invited to attend the League's meeting in Brussels and that prepared the little plot to get the British delegates out of the way at Ostend. The way in which the Belgian Government had allowed the League to meet in Brussels on previous occasions, without harm to themselves, is proof in itself, that they had no apprehension of harm to themselves from the holding of this meeting. I wish to remind your Minister of Justice that not long ago, British capitalists interested in exploiting Africa desired to blackguard Belgium, they permitted extensive propaganda to be made in this country against Belgian Congo atrocities. Whatever the merits of that propaganda were, no British officials high-handedly put it down. It did not suit their purpose at the time to do so, yet to-day we find Belgian officials interferng with our work because it is unpleasant to British Imperialism.

INDIA'S SERVICES FORGOTTEN.

Your Government seems to have forgotten the days of 1914 when we were told that Belgian national independence was at stake, and when British troops were not ready to be sent in and Indian soldiers were sent in, to fight, in the early shock of the German attack. Now, when the Belgian Government sees the same Indian people are likely to win their freedom from another foreign power, through the activities of the League against Imperialism the same Belgian Government are anxious to interfere with the affairs of the League and to keep India in Imperialist chains. The inhumanity and not the ingratitude of the Belgian Government is likely to bring discredit upon the people of Belgium in the eyes of every right-minded Indian, unless it is repudiated. The Belgian King very recently received every freedom in travelling from one end of India to the other and now his Minister prevents delegates, including Indians of an organisation that commands the highest respect of the Indian people from even passing on the Belgian railways through to Germany. Whilst we were waiting in Ostend, my colleague Maxton could not help remembering that his brother's leg rests to-day in Ostend soil, as a heritage of the war.

In a spirit of petty spite against innocent and unarmed civilians like ourselves, your Minister has forgotten his obligations to maintain communication and transport services on an international basis, and should not permit outrageous interference in the traffic between Britain and Germany. If the people of France, Holland and Germany follow this wretched example and arbitrarily stop mailbags, passengers and goods intended for Belgium from travelling on their railways, chaos would soon ensue. The action of the Minister of Justice is not only an insult to British nationals, but also a serious interference with the right of the German Government to admit people within their borders. All the above points seem to have escaped the notice of your Ministers when they permitted themselves to be manipulated like so many marionettes by British intriguers instead of acting like responsible politicians carrying out their duties with a sense of responsiblity to their own people, and to those of other nations who are compelled to work in or pass through Belgium.

I have had no official communication from the Minister as to why he acted in so childish a manner towards me. I have read in the Press that an insolent excuse has been put forward that my papers were not in order. There is not the slightest truth in such an allegation, such an excuse is worse than the original offence; it adds insult to injury. Another report says that the Minister was under the impression that the meeting was to be held in Brussels. The League had already met in Brussel in two occasions, so it is difficult to know what harm would have resulted from its doing so again. However for a Minister of Justice to remain ignorant for nearly a week that the meeting had been transferred to Cologne, and then to act offensively towards individuals because of his own ignorance, and further to make light of it, as something that did not matter makes it appear that the Belgian people have not got fit and proper responsible persons as their Ministers.

Dear Mr. Marteaux, I appeal to the people of Belgian through you, not only to defend my liberty, but in the name of the whole of this mysterious business with more grace and less insolence than their Minister of Justice has shown.

With kind regards to Madame Marteaux and Yourself,

I remain,
Yours fraternally,
(Sd) SH. SAKLATVALA.

D. G. UPSON

(Continued from page 6.)

indomitably braved hostility, recklessly courted unpopularity and rejoiced in distressing poverty rather than tumble to the vogues and moods of accommodating senious. He had a diction and the width of the horizon, which remind one of Thackery. And above all humour was his "forte". The ordinary reader unconsciously forgives much error exaggeration, slovenly periods but never dullness. Upson would make an account book attractive. A master of current English literature he poured of his best, unfortunately in a soil which was semi barren. He wooed a clientals of readers who could not understand the placing of principles above tangible waves and fishes. But how many did he not alienate by his unfortunate bigotry? Once he very nearly broke with me and threatened to complain to my "employers" all that I was guilty of, no more than reproducing barely with any comment what the Turks were thinking aloud about ritual abulutions and wine. It is a testimony to Upson's uncommon capability that though totally deaf he conducted for years some of the most readable though not widely read dailies. His success was real but certainly not apparent. Very many upholders of decency and decorum and good manners in controversy and the rest of it which Upson would have called hideous dissembling, would not be exactly sorry at his removal from a sphere of brilliant activity where his personality was feared The few however who valued Upson disinterestedly will feel all the more keenly, his untimely end hastened by a temperament which knew little self-control. Nevertheless all to-day will have deep unfeigned sympathy with his widow and children.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

—:o:—

To The of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is announced that the Government of India is engaged in an enquiry regarding the amendment of the Workmens Compensation Act so as remove any defects therein and that the opinion of the Local Government is being invited on the subject. One of the questions relate to the steps (if any) to be taken to ensure that the dependents who might have valid claims for compensation should not lose compensation through ignorance of their rights. The persons for whose benefit the Act exists are generally poor and illiterate. If the Act is to serve its purpose, it is essential that workmen should know (1) their rights under the Act and (2) the steps to be taken to enforce their rights.

As to the first, it is submitted that an intelligent summary of the Act should be got printed by Government in the different vernaculars and should be sold at cost price which should not exceed six pies per copy.

It is however, a long cry, in the case of Indian workmen, from having a knowledge of their rights to exerting themselves to take active steps to enforce the same. Innate disinclination for exertion, the attribution of all misfortunes to Kismat, the pressure and preoccupation in earning one's daily bread are some of the causes which retard workmen and their families from advancing and pursuing their claims under the Act.

"It is under these circumstances that what is called "Ambulance Chasing" requires to be specially guarded against. The workmen require to be protected against themselves, against their falling a prey to members of a new profession which is alleged to be growing up, whose object it is to make gain from the injuries to and out of the compensation payable to workmen under the Act In ambulance chasing in America, it is stated that tips on accidents are given not only by doctors and policemen on post, but from police headquarters, from hospital employees and by others who come in contact with injured persons. Runners working on a commission basis do business with lawyers specialising in negligence cases X-ray photographs are sold at low prices showing injury to any part of the body Physicians are prepared for a consideration to testify to any kind of injury or illness to support a claim for damages. Every resource used in the commercial world to obtain business has been made use of even to the extent of obtaining photo-static copies of cheques paid to litigants as an inducement for the prospective client to allow a certain lawyer to handle the case.

It will be agreed that anything like the above in India would be a disaster of the first magnitude so far as the interest of labour is concerned, and that stringent steps should be taken to guard against the evil. The extent to which ambulance chasing prevails in India will be known to (1) Commissioners under Act (2) Mill owners and other large employers of labour (3) legal practitioners practising before the Commissioners (4) Social Service Agencies (5) Labour Unions (6) Legal Aid Societies and (7) Claims Agencies etc.

Whilst Government is circulating a questionnaire in reference to the operation of the Act, I think it is opportune and desirable to inquire whether and how far Ambulance Chasing prevails in India in connection with the Workmen's Compensation Act and what steps (if any) should be taken to prevent the same.—Yours etc.

NAYAN H. PANDIA.
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Legal Society.
110, Medow's Street,
Fort.
Feb. 19-2-29.

HINDU SYMPATHY FOR AMANULLAH

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle,"

Sir,—I refer to the report that appeared under "Civil Disobedience" in the "Times of India" issue of the 12th inst., regarding a meeting of certain Muslims held in Delhi. We learn that speakers at the meeting declared that the Hindu resolutions being passed in various places expressing sympathy for Afghanistan in her present troubles, were destined to take in Indian Muslims and exploit them for the support of the Nehru Report.

I do not think any sane person will admit the above misrepresentation of the facts. If the Hindus in general are sympathising with the Afghans as well as King Amanullah in their present troubles it is simply because of the international point of view and of King Amanullah being cultured, civilized, just and of an independent courageous turn of mind, and not because Afghanistan is inhabited by the co-religionists of our Muslim Brethren Did not we the Indians, including our Muslim brethren, show sympathy few days back towards the Chinese in their righteous life and death struggle for independence! So, to say that the sympathies of the Hindus towards their neighbouring independent buffer state, are qualified, and meant to please our Muslim brethren and that too in order to exploit them for their support to the Nehru Report, is nothing but perversity of truth and misleading, thus specially during these days of tension creating further disruption and disunion amongst the so-called twins of India. Is it ever possible that such irresponsible utterance have been made innocently The persons of the like whether they belong to the Muslim community on Hindu community, are in fact the main factors in creating disunion and disruption, and they should hence be taken to task first by the public.

Thanking you in anticipation, Yours etc.,

J. G. KAPADIA.

'PSYCHOLOGY OF THE INVESTER'

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read with very great interest the article on 'Psychology of the Investor, in the Sunday Edition. I wish, sir, it was reprinted in a pamphlet form, translated and distributed amongst investors. I also wish all the brokers and banks would distribute this article amongst their clients.

As one who was interested in the Stock market business abroad I wish to emphasise and also add some imporant remarks. The trouble with the investors is that generally they think that they know everything about the Stock market business. As one person put it "There is nothing preliminary, to be learnt before entering the Stock market. It is only luck, If one is lucky the prices go up otherwise down. It is a mere form of paper horse-racing." This variety, if I may call them, of investors generally do not know the difference between a share, a preference share, debenture or a loan! Yet these experts firmely believe they know! Let there be a complete change of this rather over confident and risky psychology. Let them be humbler enough to master the vocabulery and the true and vivid significance of the Stock market phrases before entering the market. Let him also understand and thoroughly appreciate the risks involved in each class of shares. The risks, as for instance, of the electrical utility shares are quite different from those of rubber, tea, cotton and mining shares. Each class of shares has also its special risks apart from its general risks as a share being different from a Loan.

Besides it is not realised that the greater the yield the greater the risk. Five per cent. yield means, generally means sound sleep. Six to seven means half sleep, and upwards means no sleep. It is a good rule to bear in mind if in doubt. It is a simple one yet a sound and deep one. The rule no doubt varies with abnormal times and abnormal shares.

Another important point is overtrading with the semi-speculative investor. He always buys beyond his depth believing in getting rich quick" fever to be a very good disease. People forget that greediness is a disease. They always believe in just having the final and substantiel stroke of only luck. But it happens to be of illuck. The fault is not with the share The fault is a moral one of the investor.

Generally it is also noted amongst investors that they can never be persuaded to snatch a profit. Once they buy a share they feel a sort of affection for the paper certificate! "Profit hearts no body" is a very good maxim' to remember. However small it may be.

One must finally never take tips—intereted tips: One must be well-informed and have a detached commonsense to be successful. Yours etc.,

W. I. T.

Poona,

NEWS IN BRIEF

—:o:—

Nasik.—The hearing of the Manmad bomb case commenced here on Tuesday.—A. P.

A camp for the training of Primary Teachers fromm the Kolba Ditsriet was held from the 6th inst to the 15th inst. at Veshvi near Alibag by Mr. Bhosekar, Scout Organiser for the Konkan Division. About 26 teachers attended the camp. The occasion was taken advantage of to organise a Scout Rally for the Scout troops of the Alibag Taluka.

BANK OF INDIA

—:o:—

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

A very strong financial position was revealed at the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of India Ltd. which was held on Thursday afternoon, Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Senior) presiding.

In moving the adoption of the annual report which recorded very satisfactory progress, the Chairman said:

TEXTILE STRIKE.

"The chief feature of the year under review has been the unrest displayed by the Textile Workers of the great Industry of Bombay.

The prolonged strike has exercised a deleterious effect not only on the Cotton Mill Industry but on the general prosperity of the entire city, the present state of affairs is greatly to be deplored. I can only hope that the efforts now being made by Government will result in the avoidance of strikes which are so injurious to Capital and to Labour.

PROGRESS OF BRANCHES.

The Bank's Branches continue to progress and I desire to record my appreciation as well as that of my colleagues and I trust that of the shareholders, of the good work done by Sir David Ezra and Rai Badridas Goenka Bahadur at Calcutta and by Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Sir Rustom Vakil and Mr. Narotam Lalbhai at Ahmedabad in which Cities these gentlemen constitute Local Committees.

DIVIDENDS.

Although I am aware that some of you desire more dividend I feel sure you will agree that in view of the great depression in the Mill Industry and the consequent decline in the value of mill and industrial shares and in the value of property generally the conservative policy adopted by the Board Directors is one calculated to keep the Bank in a strong and sound position."

THE REPORT.

The report for the year ended 31st December 1928 stated:

	Rs.		
The transactions of the past year, including the balance brought forward from the previous year—Rs. 3,04,966-7-2 have resulted in a profit of	22,13,635	8	2
	Rs.		
An ad-interim dividend was paid for the half-year ended 30th June 1928 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, which absorbed	5,00,000	0	0
Provision made for Income-Tax and Super-Tax for the year	2,00,000	0	0
Bonus to Staff	50,000	0	0
The Directors now propose:—			
To pay a final dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1928 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, on the Paid-up Capital of 100 lacs, free of Income-Tax which will absorb	5,00,000	0	0
To place to Bank's Property Account	2,00,000	0	0
To place to the Bank's Reserve Fund	4,00,000	0	0
To carry forward to the next Account	3,63,635	8	2
Total	22,13,635	8	2

REPORT ADOPTED.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Sir Chunilal Mehta, Messrs. Paliram Mathradas A. Geddis, the retiring directors were reappointed on the Board. Auditors for the current year were also appointed.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

Rid Yourself of Uric Acid!

If your kidneys are weak, uric acid and other poisonous impurities upset the entire system. That is why it is dangerous to neglect warnings such as backache, urinary disorder, bladder irregularities, rheumatic twinges, stiff, swollen joints, gravel or sediment in the urine, sciatica and lumbago pains, ringing noises in the ears, headaches, dizziness and nervousness.

Your obvious course is to strengthen and tone the kidneys whilst there is time. Don't wait another day! Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the special kidney medicine that is famous for successfully relieving rheumatism and other serious results of kidney weakness. Thousands of grateful men and women vouch for Doan's Pills. Ask your neighbour.

Send for FREE Copy of DOAN'S DREAM BOOK.
Address: P.B.451, Bombay, or P.B.2,104, Calcutta.

Film—
Enemy of Teeth

To which modern dental science attributes serious tooth and gum disorders

DON'T think your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way.

Germs by the millions breed in film. And germs plus tartar are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Film also invites tooth decay.

Film cannot be removed successfully by ordinary dentifrices. That's why dentists prescribe a special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

The way teeth grow whiter and brighter will delight you. You do not dream what lovely, dazzling white teeth you may have.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

8-24-29

CAUSE OF INDUSTRIAL UNREST

—:o:—

Ruinous 18d. Ratio And Not Agitators

In the course of his speech at the first quarterly meeting of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce Mr M L. Dahanukar, Vice-President of the Chamber said:—

Tariff Board is at present investigating the question of the Indian Chemical industry in order to see if it is necessary to protect t and if so by what means. In the present scientific and industrial age chemical industry is regarded and rightly too as a very important industry. In Western countries the economic advance of a nation is often measured by the progress of its chemical industry, especially by the quantities of Sulphuric Acid it consumes.

A KEY INDUSTRY.

Acid manufacture is a key-industry. Various other chemicals are prepered with the help of acids. It is not, therefore possible to establish the country's chemical industry on a solid foundation unless acids are produced cheaply in large quantities. Like acids soda-ash, a soda as it is commonly called is also an important Alkali, and it is used in large quantities in various industries. Alkali, however, stand on a different footing from the acids, in that all their raw materials are available in abundance in this country and their transport is less risky than that of acids.

WANTED HEAVY IMPORT DUTY

India is a very big and for the most part an agricultural country. The agriculturists are not as yet fully acquainted with the use of chemical fertilisers. As they become more and more conversant with them and as they see more and more the good that can accrue to them from their use the demand for these will grow in volume. The imported chemical fertilisers have not, as yet touched even the fringe of India's agricultural population. If the export of Nitre Bones, etc., be prohibited or at least a heavy duty is put on it in the larger interests of the country, chemical fertilisers can be manufactured here on a large scale to meet their growin gdemand in this country and their import will thus be automatically stopped. This will, in addition be an incalculable boon to the agriculture of the country. The 18d. exchange ratio is also troubling the chemical industry like the other indigenous industries and it has almost destroyed the advantage it enjoyed due to the 15 per cent import duty.

It is also necessary that special railway freight rates should be allowed for the products of the indigenous chemical industry from the manufacturing places to the important business centres in the various provinces of India.

THE HAJI BILL.

In his speech at the last meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce held at Calcuttta, His Excellency the Viceroy suggested while speaking about Mr. Haji's Bill in the Assembly that both Indian and British merchants should meet and try to find out a solution of the difficulty by, say, seeking some via media. What Indians are demanding by this Bill is what is equitably their own. If the coastal trade is to come into the hands of the Indians, it follows that it must go out of the hands of those who practically hold it today. And sooner the British merchants recognize this the easier will be the solution. This Chamber has expressed its opinion on this subject before, and it sees no reason to change it even after the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy just referred to. If the Indian mercantile marine is to be created. His Excellency observed it can be created by training the personnel and not by simply trying to transfer the profits of the coastal trade from British to Indian shareholders by Legislative action. This is not with truth, but it can be pertinently asked in this connection as to what awaits these trained men today when they will have completed their course of training for which such scanty arrangements are made today after several years clamour and which are not infrequently extolled to the stars? Is there any scope to-day for these trained men that will be annually turned out? It is indeed difficult to see how long people should depend upon good and sympathetic words.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

Throughout the last year there has been industrial unrest in the country and almost every day one reads of some new strike somewhere There has been a big depression in the industry and commerce of the country and it is difficult to forecast in the present circumstances when better times will come. One thing, however is certain. The 18d exchange ratio which the Government have fixed in the teeth of the public opposition is responsible to a considerable extent for the present acuteness of the situation. Unless, therefore the exchange ratio is early fixed at 16d. the situation will grow worse day by day. The depression has much increased, unemployment also. The situation is further made worse and an atmosphere of uncertainty is created on account of the tug of war going on between the people and the Government for political power. a struggle which is everyday becoming keener. Unless Government are frank and sincere and unless they are prepared to boldly meet the political requirements of the country by conceding power to the people, it is difficult to see how matters will improve.

BOLSHIE BILL

Agitators are not the cause of the strike as the Government think but they are due to the worsening of economic situation in the country every day. Government are purposely going out of the way and trying to invest itself with extending powers by again introducing the so-called Public Safety Bill, once thrown out by the nation's Legislature, by putting an additional obnoxious Clause into it, instead of boldly facing the situation by finding out the real causes of this all-round unrest and trying to remove them. The Chamber has expressed its opinion last time when the Bill was introduced saying that it was not necessary. The Chamber sees no reason to alter it even to-day when it is again submitted to the Assembly in the new form with the additional clause about the so-called "Red Money." "There is no need for this piece of legislation to day and the ordinary law of the land is quite sufficient to meet the situation.

WHITLEY COMMISSION

Government have announced a Royal Commission under the Chairmanship of Mr Whitley the ex-time Speaker of the House of Commons to examine the Labour conditions in this country. It is strange that instead of immediately doing the things they easily can such as fixing the exchange ratio at 16d. to relieve the economic depression in the country they are announcing a Royal Commission to examine the Labour conditions!

BOMBAY RIOTS

Bombay has recently witnessed serious riots involving great loss of life and property. They paralysed the City's normal business and created a situation fraught with danger for all. I, however, feel relieved today to say that the City is becoming quieter for the last 3 or 4 days and I earnestly expect that it would soon resume its normal appearance. It is necessary to have a full and impartial inquiry into the causes of these occurrences, so that it may become possible to remove those and prevent them so far as possible.

The merchants of Sholapur have recently established "Sholapur Merchants' Chamber" with Seth Gulabchand as its President and it is affiliated to this Chamber.

FRACAS AT ALIGARH

ALIGARH, Feb. 17.
(Delayed).

There was a panic in the city when a rumour spread last evening that a fracas had occurred at Sultan Sarai. All the shops were at once closed. The origin of the whole trouble was a quarrel between some boys which afterwards took the shape of communal fracas. About twenty-seven persons on both sides received injuries but the timely intervention of the police restored order. Police is patrolling the affected area this morning. All is quiet and normal business has been resumed.—A. P.

NEWSPAPER OFFICES CLOSED

MADRAS, Feb. 18.

Enquiries show that excepting the Parthappas college the day and the Hindu High School where there were a large number of absentees other colleges and schools worked as usual. The offices of the Hindu, Swarajya, Swadesamitran, Andhra Patrika and Tamil Nadu remained closed to-day. No untoward incident of any kind occurred. Police arrangements for maintenance of peace and order left nothing to be desired.—A. P.

London—In the House of Commons, replying to Viscount Sandon, Major Ormsby-Gore said that it was not considered necessary to separate the posts of the High Commissioner of Iraq and Consul-General in Iraq.—Reuter.

London—The death has occurred of Lord [illegible]

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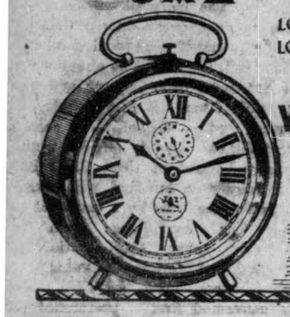

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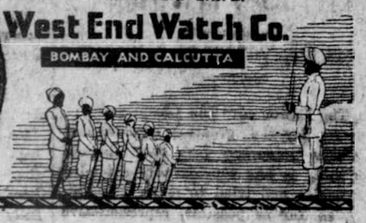

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(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

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ANXIOUS TIMES FOR INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS

DARKER FUTURE FOR INDIA

MR. GANGJEE URGES COMPLETE BANKING AUTONOMY

The following are extracts from the Presidential address of Mr. Fazulla Gangjee made at the Annual General Meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, held on Friday last:—

At the outset, Mr. Ganjee thanked the Chamber for the confidence it had reposed in him by unanimousy electing him as the President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce for a period of another year. Reviewing the condition of the last year he said:—

In reviewing the trade and finance conditions of so dreary a year, one feels no zest or enthusism. But partly for record and mainly because the lessons for the future can be learnt only from the experience of the past, I will now attempt a brief survey of the year's events in the Indian business world.

If India is predominantly an agricultural country, the main interest of our trade centres round raw staples. We have been hearing for many years, and vehemently for the last two or three years, that the salvation of India lies in the relief afforded to the teeming millions of agriculturists. Lip-service of this kind has been profuse. But the agriculturist is not yet able to purchase his necessaries, and to supplement his half rations, because, forsooth, that banks doing business in India do not allow credit facilities against such lip-service. The latter is not yet a negotiable instrument, much less a current currency. Till that occurs, the agriculturists have surely a right to expect something more tangible, beyond Commissions and Committees, beyond patronising sympathy and pompous platitudes.

JUTE, BENGAL'S WEALTH, NOT BENGALEES'

Living in Bengal, jute is our first love. A wag has referred to jute as Bengal's wealth. Yes, it may be Bengal's wealth but not the Bengalees'. The Bengalee gets precious little out of the wealth produced in a colossal degree from a world monopoly of this kind. During the year jute has been mostly low-priced and there could have been but poor margin left to him on the basis of the prevalent prices. Whilst hessian which produced from this monopoly article has fetched a handsome price, so handsome indeed as to enable the jute mills of Calcutta to declare better dividends in their recent accounts, prices alone remained dull and flat. Those who control the jute mills consider it a perfectly scientific economic practice to control the supply of jute manufactures in consonance with the world demand; but when it comes to the question of supply of raw jute in a manner to regulate it in accordance with the world demand for the raw material, an out-cry is raised that it is mischievous move, that it is unscientific, and against national interests. The Government have devised no machinery for the education of the ryots to give the better understanding for the conditions which pertain to their securing as good a price for their produce as possible.

GLOOMY PICTURE ABOUT COTTON.

Cotton presents no less gloomy a picture. Prices have ruled very low; stocks which had accumulated from out of the old crop took time to get liquidated and by the time they had passed into the consumers' hands, the new crop had begun to arrive. All this glut meant that the agriculturists were in so weak a position that they had to be content with what prices the sellers chose to offer.

Proceeding, Mr. Gangjee said: "From a survey of the principal raw staples of India, it would be apparent that though we produce valuable commodities of which the world is in need and though we produce pretty cheaply and under favourable conditions, the agricultural India as such gets no appreciable benefits of it, the teeming millions are still no less poor, and the economic serfdom is as painful as ever before.

EXPORT AND IMPORT.

When I come to discuss of the important export and import trade of India the position is that as the profits realised by the agriculturists on their produce have been anaemic, their purchasing power has been much crippled. The result is that both exports and imports do not look impressive and what is worse, the balance of trade in favour of India is also on the small side. In fact, the favourable balance is barely equal to the amount that has to be remitted by the Government of India for the expenses incurred by the Secretary of State. So long as the favourable balance falls short of the remittances to the Home treasury, the problem of maintaining exchange at the statutory level of 1s. 6d. will prove greatly trying to the authorities. This is another way of saying that the Government, by imposing the unnatural ratio of eighteen pence on the country, have brought about a situation in which the favourable balance is tending to decrease, with the consequence that the maintenance of their own pet ratio is more and more difficult.

ANXIOUS TIMES FOR INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS.

With the agriculturists in want and with the general trade in doldrums, the industrial concerns have also been passing through anxious times. The cotton mill industry has had another year of unredeemed travail. As if such travail were not enough, the industry in Bombay has been faced with strike and lockout conditions of labour for more than six months now. The coal industry, especially the second class collieries of which the owners are mostly Indians, has had no break in its bleak and monotonous record of suffering and loss. The Tata Iron and Steel Factory has suffered from a long drawn-out strike. The only exceptions to this uniformly sad tale of depression all over, appear to be the Engineering and iron industries, the jute industry and some other miscellaneous industries. But all these industries have suffered on account of the growing conflict between capital and labour and the uncertain monetary situation resulting from bad trade to worse currency manipulation.

After referring to the general monetary position in 1928, the flotation of a sterling loan for 7 1/2 millions, the sales of Treasury Bills, and the launching of the Rupee New Loan, the speaker proceeded:—

To summarise the general monetary position of 1928: it was a period of general deterioration of the credit of the Government of India, both at home and abroad. On the New year loan requirements of 1928, the Government had actually to increase the borrowing rate in comparison with 1926 and 1927. On their Treasury Bills they had to pay ludicrously high rates. On their Sterling loan which was announced on January 3, 1929, they had to accept more unfavourable terms than but a year ago. In spite of all these make-shifts and manipulations, these adjustments and maladjustments, the cash position of the Government is not even now free from worry.

A DARK FUTURE.

So much for the past. What of the future? The word beloved of modern astrologers of business is "mellowed optimism." I have for my part no optimism, mellowed or unmellowed. On the other hand, I am a confirmed pessimist and I believe that no earnest student of Indian Finance could be any other. I do not see so much as a silver lining in any portion of the horizon. Trade will continue as depressed as now, and the country will groan under as serious difficulties so long as the monetary, credit, currency and financial policy of the Government does not take note of what is required in the sole interest of 'India and India alone.' Beyond saying this, I do not wish to indulge in any of the cheap forecasts of the New Year.

BANKING ENQUIRY.

But I must, however, offer some comments on the impending Banking enquiry. It is now certain that Sir George Schuster, the new Finance Member, is keen on this enquiry. So far so good. But an enquiry, as such, whether by a Committee or by a Commission, would be of no real use unless there is the right will and determination to make this inquiry serve a direct and concrete purpose, the purpose, viz., of creating a complete Indian Banking autonomy.

The banking facilities available to-day are totally incommensurate with the requirements of India which, I daresay, is not a country but a continent. In place of these poor banking facilities, what we want and want urgently is the creation of a complete and comprehensive banking autonomy—an autonomy which will be thoroughly national, Indian in outlook, Indian in policy, Indian in personnel, Indian in management and determined to play an important part in the industrial, economic, and agricultural regeneration of this country.

The speaker concluded after paying a meed of praise to the Secretary, Mr. M. P. Gandhi, who identifies himself with his work, and regards the work and prestige of the Chamber as his own.

BRITISH SOLDIERS PAY IN INDIA

QUESTION IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

With thin attendance in the visitors' gallery the Assembly met to-day.

During question time replying to Pandit Kunzru regarding discussion of Hilton-Young Report by the Colonial Office and the representatives of East African Colonies, Mr. Bajpai said that the Government have no information beyond what appeared on that subject in the Press.

PAY OF BRITISH SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

Replying to another question of Pandit Kunzru regarding the pay of British soldiers in India, the Army Secretary said that the pay of British soldirs in India was the same as his pay at Home. The rates of pay at Home were reduced in 1925 to correspond with the decrease in the cost of living in England. Living in India may be more expensive than at Home, and it is the duty of the Government to see that what a British soldier receives in this country is equivalent of what he would receive at Home. There is however no proposal under consideration for increasing the pay of British soldiers in India.

After the presentation of the Railway Budget, the Legislative Assembly adjourned till 11 to-morrow.—Free Press.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received the Raja of Dharampur at Government House Bombay on Tuesday the 19th February.

H. R. H. the Duke of Spoleto, Commander M. Anzia, Mr and Mrs. J. G. Nicholson and Mr. and Mrs. Abram I. Elkus lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 19th February.

Lady Sykes attended the Dog Show at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall and distributed the prizes on Tuesday, the 19th February.

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BOMBAY, THURSDAY FEBRUARY 21 1929

CONSPIRACY AGAINST INDIA EXPOSED

Guillotining Haji Bill

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ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OMINOUS CIRCULAR

(Free Press Beam Service.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

"I am not surprised" says the London correspondent of the Free Press of India," at the total and unqualified denial by the Hon. Commerce Member of the Government of India on the floor of the Assembly of any knowledge of pourparlers between the head of Indian administration and Members of the Government of India in regard to the offensive and defensive alliance between British commercial interests and the Government of India as represented by individual members composing that body. It is likely that the Commerce Member was technically speaking the truth and nothing by the whole Truth as disclosed in the official files of the Government of India Secretariat when he made such an unqualified denial. I need hardly add that the present Commerce Member in his individual capacity commands the respect and esteem of even his political opponents. So if I feel compelled in the discharge of duty to return to the charge that there have been informal pourparlers between individuals composing the Government of India and the representatives of British vested interests it is not out of want of respect for Sir George Rainy's assurance to the contrary.

TRUTH ABOUT POURPARLERS.

"Let me now state briefly what I believe to be a fair and true representation of the occurrences which culminated in Simla last year and which are still the subject-matter of the discussion and negotiations between responsible parties.

Of course there is nothing officially on record but it is never customary to place these matters on official record. And when even under the Reformed constitution, the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India take place only through H. E. the Viceroy and there are instances in which it had been veliably stated that the Member in charge of a Department had not known of the nature of the correspondence for long periods of time—it is not surprising that the Secretariat as such should have no official knowledge of these pourparlers. But it does not mean that these pourparlers have not taken place or are not taking place even now.

THE PLOT.

Now to begin from the beginning these pourparlers have really evolved from a meeting which took place in 1927, in summer in England. This meeting was held under the auspices of the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. Sir Stephen Demitriadi presiding. It was attended by Mr. Allen Colonel Crawford, Mr. Chartres, Sir Victor Sassoon and others from India. It had been decided then that a Statutary Commission shall be constituted and that Indians shall be excluded from it and that they may be associated if necessary in the capacity of assessors. And a Country League was to be started and to put forward before the Commission joint demands on behalf of both the British and Indian stakeholders. Unfortunately for the conspiracy someone blabbered and the "Englishman" of Calcutta indiscreetly began to canvass support for the Commission excluding Indians. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who was fairly well-informed and who had his information from one of those noble Britishers who spurned all association with the Commission when told that he was expected to follow certain lines that will be laid down for him tore to pieces Englishmen's formula. This led to considerable arousing of Indian opinion and the announcement of the Commission was delayed till November. Then the announcement came and what followed is common history. The extent to which the boycott movement spread came as an eye-opener to those in power and the press propaganda in the British press that the boycott was a failure before it was born was effectively exposed by the Free Press of India and came to nought. Then the question was again mooted in Simla. The Nehru constitution had been published. Mr. Sarabhai Haji's Bill for Coastal reservation had been carried by overwhelming majority and there was a genuine apprehension that British commercial interests —would be betrayed by the bureaucracy in order to make the wheels of administration go smoothly. And in fact I know for a fact that even the modest recommendations of the Bombay and the Punjab Governments are gall and wormwood to a large section of British opinion in India and in England.

CLEVAGE IN BRITISH OPINION.

That in India there is a distinct clevage of British opinion he who cares can see. The efforts made in India to discredit the opinion of the Associated Chambers by a majority in favour of the transfer of law and order speak for themselves. There are two conflicting forces within British interests themselves. One group is represented in India by the European Association and British vested interests in England for whom the British shipping chamber and the British Federation of Industries speak. The other group is represented by the leaders of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in India and some of the Members of the Central and Provincial Governments of whose opinions the Punjab memorandum may be said to be an embodiment. The question that arose in Simla was that there was need to unite the two wings of British opinion in this country and in England so that Parliament and the Cabinet may not be driven to choose between the two conflicting British elements. I can only say that discussions took place in Simla in which Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir George Godfrey, Mr. Allen and individuals composing the Government of India took part. There was also certain exchange of correspondence making overs and counteroffers. One object was to start a syndicated press which would while outwardly be an independents press would stand for the policy to be laid down by the controlling coterie. The other object was to evolve a common formula for the protection of British interests behind which the Government of India and un Official Europeans could fight together shoulder to shoulder. There was no obstacle to the realisation of the first objective excepting the reluctance of those then in control of the Pioneer which was to be included in the Syndicated Press to join merger. Otherwise Rs. 30 Lakhs which was estimated to be the minimum capital necessary was forthcoming. But the reluctance of those in control of the Pioneer was not considered and— insurmountable obstacle. Still none of the objectives materialised and Calcutta witnessed a conflict between the Europeans in this country on large questions of policy. To the extent to which I know of these developments those who took part in the negotiations and who happened to be connected with the Government of India Come out in the best of lights. They refused to make common cause by agreeing to the conditions which they thought they could not defend honestly as to be in the best interests of India and Britain. All honour to them. The reactionary proposals had really come from— England. I am sure Lord Inchcape and Sir Stephen Demetriadi will be able to make a full disclosure if they only care to place all their cards on he table. But obviously it will not be to their interest to do so. I am not however concerned with these. My only object is to give proof to the public that my statements were made in good faith and were not made without due sense of responsibility. In proof therefore of a substantial vindication of my main statement that pourparlers had been in progress and are in progress. I publish the following Circular which was issued from Simla in September, 1928 soon after voting on Mr. Haji's Bill. This circular I believe was issued over the signature of Mr. Molieson Political Secretary of the Associated Chamber of Commerce, and it was done as a result of concerted action.

THE CIRCULAR.

The following is the text of the circular and it was addressed to all Secretaries of European Chambers of Commerce in the country although the is no trace of any reference —to it in the published proceedings of these Chambers of Commerce or even of the Associated Chambers of Commerce. I hope that the publication of this document will lead to a frank statement by the Associated Chambers of the replies which they received from the constituent bodies and also from British interests in England. This document should also be an eye-opener to the Simon Commission that the Associated Chambers themselves realise that their demands before the Commission for statutory protection have no legs to stand upon. The Circular runs:—

"I am instructed by the President (of the Associated Chambers of Commerce) to draw your attention to the speech of the Hon. Sir George Rainy on the Bill to Reserve the Coastal Traffic of India to Indian vessels. He stated that the Government would oppose reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, because provisions regarding 75 per cent. of capital and majority of directors being Indian made it a bill of racial discrimination. This object would not have had arisen had the bill merely confined itself to reserving the Coastal traffic to companies registered in India.

"It would, therefore, appear that the Government are disposed to look upon discrimination as objectionable only when it applies to companies registered in India and the European Group in the Central Legislature may be required to negotiate with Indian interests from time to time on the question of what is and what is not unfair discrimination.

"At present the attitude of the Associated Chambers of Commerce on this matter is made clear in the paragraph of their Memorandum to the Statutory Commission dealing with safeguards against legislation of a discriminatory character. They say there "the Chamber confine themselves to asking for "national treatment" only for industries and commerce established in India, whether registered there or not."

"It is obviously undesirable that the Chambers should ask for greater protection from the Commission than is necessary, or for any principle in the new constitution which the European Group in the legislature may have found necessary already to whittle down.

"The President therefore wishes to inquire whether the chambers would be prepared to modify their request to the Statutory Commission and confine the demand for "national treatment" to rupee companies.

"The President is fully aware that representatives of sterling companies will be inclined to oppose any such reduction of the protection asked for. It seems, however, that the question must be reviewed in the light of what Sir George Rainy said in the speech above referred to, for the European Group in the Central Legislature cannot defeat discriminatory legislation except with the assistance of Government.

"From the political point of view, the President has no hesitation in saying—and in this the European Group as a whole are in agreement with him—that much of the hostility of Indian politicians and business men would be disarmed if foreign companies took on an Indian domicile. In the case of companies with Rupee capital whose shares are qloted on Indian Stock Exchanges the fact that they are largely owned and wholly managed by Europeans is not greatly resented, and the fact that every Indian who becomes a shareholder naturally becomes an opponent of discrimination gives to such companies a sheet anchor of security in India which can hardly be exaggerated independent of any political vicissitudes.

"It is obvious, however, that such a change of policy on behalf of the Associated Chambers would only be right if sterling companies registered in Great Britain and other non-Indian companies agreed. This obviously would depend upon the difficulty and inconvenience of transferring themselves to the Indian register. The President is not aware of any great difficulty in the way, but would be glad to hear the opinions of sterling companies on this question.

"He desires, however, to express his firm conviction and that of the European Group (who may claim to be most familiar with the opinion of Indian politicians and of members of the Government upon the point) that the task of defending and protecting European industrial and commercial interest established in India would be immensely simplified if the Associated Chambers would restrict their claims to protection of Companies registered in India.

"I am further instructed to refer to the question of encouragement being given by the Legislature and also by the Government of India to companies with rupee capital and a majority of Indian directors.

"It appears that the expression "British Indian subject" is not at present a technical phrase known to the law, but would probably be interpreted as including "a native of India" and "a statutory native of India." It, therefore, excludes, "an European British subject" as defined in the Government of India Act.

"The Government of India seems to be committed to the principle of favouring companies with rupee capital and a majority of Indian directors. It might be prudent for the Associated Chambers to consent to the encouragement of the control of companies being vested in boards of directors in India, as most Indian propaganda against "foreign exploitation" has companies of foreign domicile in mind. It is obvious, however, that the chambers can never agree to the shareholders of a company being required to elect as directors a majority of gentlemen with any special qualification in regard to parentage. If Europeans ordinarily resident in India and in the employ of a Rupee Company were regarded as Indians for this purpose, the objections would be appreciably diminished, and the President feels that an accommodation with the forces hostile to European Commerce might be arrived at on these lines.

"The President considered that at this juncture it is necessary for the Chambers to take stock of the situation and to consider what their position in India is likely to be in future years. While not unhopeful that Parliament may extend to British commerce that satutory protection which the Chambers are asking for, he believes that it would be prudent to attempt to reach an agreement with Indian politicians and industrialists.

"In view of the fact that the Chambers will probably be required to elucidate fully their views on this matter when they give oral evidence before the Satutory Commission the president would be glad to have the opinion of Chambers as soon as they have considered this important matter.

EXPLORING AVENUES FOR COMPROMISE.

This question has been rainsed in view of the bill now before the Assembly to Reserve the Coastal Traffic of India to Indian vessels, but it is a matter of far wider significances. Inview of the present form of that bill, the Chambers and the European group have no alternative but to oppose it "in toto". The suggestions made in this letter imply no change of attitude to the provisions of that bill, but the evidence as to the strength of the advocates of discriminatory legislation and the ominous words or the Hon. the Commerce Member cited at the beginning of this letter indicate the desirability of exploring the avenues for a compromise in case of necessity which will partially satisfy Indian opinion and yet preserve the commercial interests of Great Britain in this country."

Comments on the above letter are needless. Will not at least those concerned make a full and frank disclosure.

The Free Press Beam Service message of December 13th regarding certain proposals rumoured to have been made concerning the alliance between British Commercial interests and the Executive formed the subject of interpellatton by Mr. Kumar Ganganand during question time in the Assembly.

Mr. Kumar Ganganand Sinha asked:—

(a) Has attention of the Government been drawn to the extract of the Free Press Beam Service message dated London December 13th which deals mainly with the Bill for Reservation of Coastal Traffic, the extract being to the following effect:—

"Lord Inchcape, it is understood, has even suggested that Coastal Reservation Bill should be made acid test of British supremacy in India and that until Coastal Reservation Bill is got of away it might even be advisable to defer offensive against banking and insurance. Important pourparlers are expected to take place at Calcutta during the Christmas week between the spokesmen of the Government, British Chambers in India, and British vested interests in England and a common plan of action to be laid down.

In this connection. It is runmoured on high authority in England that certain proposals were made to the head to the Government in Simla during the last Assemly session for offensive and defensive alliance between the British Comercial interests and the Executive including promotion and establishment of a syndicated press and the scheme fell through on the one ahnd due to conflict of ambitions of individuals and on the other hand to the refusal by the head of the Government to pledge the Executive to blind support of British vested interests in their far-reaching demands to emasculate the Indian Legislature. In Indian circles which are now in the know of all facts tributes are paid to Lord Irwin for refusing to stoop to conquer. Important disclosures are expected any time."

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that certain proposals were made to the head of the Government in Simla as reported the message.

(c) If the answer to (b), is in the affirmative will the Government be pleased to state what the proposals were, how the matter developed how far it progressed and in what stage it is?

Sir George Rainy answering said:

(a) Government has seen the press menage.

(b) Does not arise.—Free Press.

UNIVERSITY ELECTION

—:o:—

POINTS FOR VOTERS TO CONSIDER

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—By far the greatest improvement in the new University Act, over the old one is that, it has considerably extended the franchise and tried fo make the University, as far as possible, representative of all interests. According to the old Act, out of 100 fellows in the Senate, so many as 80, were to be nominated by the Government and only 20 were to be elected—10 by the faculties and 10 by the registered graduates. According to the new Act, out of 140 fellows in the Senate only 40 are to be nominated by Government, 7 are to be in the Senate "ex officio," while the remaining are to be elected by different electorates. It is, therefore, the duty of the voters to see that they exercise their franchise in such a way as to make the University Senate really a representative body of all interests as is the real object of the new Act.

At present in our University there are only four University professors—2 of Economics and 2 of Sociology. Of these four professors two senior professors as the heads of their respective departments will be "ex officio" members of the Senate. One would have expected that the University professors will rest content with 50 per cent of them in the Senate. Yet curiously enough the two remaining junior professors, Mr. C. N, Vakil and Dr, Thuthi, have also offered themselves as candidates from the registered graduates and brisk canvassing is going on their behalf both in Bombay city and in the moffussil. Every sensible registered gradrate ought to see that their cadre is already overrepresented and they cannot in all fairness, have any claim to a place in the Senate from the registered graduates.

There are at present about 25 colleges in the Presidency, entitled to send up students for the degree examinations. So many as 13 seats are reserved for the principals of these colleges by election from their narrow and special electorate. Out of the remaining about 12 principals who may not find seats in the Senate by election, some five or six principals, especially the European principals of Government colleges, who will not condescend to seek election are sure to be nominated by Government. Thus about 20 principals will find seats in the Senate. Over and above these 13 seats reserved for the college principals by election, so many as 20 seats are reserved for college professors who will be in the Senate by election from their comparatively small and narrow electorate. Thus, including the principals so many as 40 college professors will find seats in the Senate, wrich will be almost 10 per cent of their cadre. One would expect that college professors will rest content with 10 per cent representation in the Senate and will not try to get more seats in the Senate for themselves by seeking election through other constituencies. Yet curiously enough, college professors like Dr. Naik, Dr. Patal, Mr. M. P. Dave and others have come forward to contest the election from the constituency of registered graduates, who have got only 1/2 per cent representation. A sensible voter is expected to take these things into consideration while recording his first preference vote. The Act ought to have debarred these University and college professors from seeking election from the constituency of registered graduates. Is it too much to expect from the intelligent constituency like that of the registered graduates to do by the force of their will what the act has failed to do?

In the electoral roll of registered graduates of 1928 there are 1840 names. It is calculated that in the new roll there will be more than 4,000 names. One wonders how the roll in one year or say in three or four months could swell to 4,000 and more when after so many years in 1928 it contained only 1840 names. Most of the newly registered graduates are from Bombay city. They and even a large majority of those newly registered from the mofussil have mostly got themselves registered at the instance of one candidate or the other from Bombay city and practically all the first votes of these newly registered graduates will go to one candidate or the other from Bombay city. The mofussil candidates are thus at a very great disadvantage. Including the newly registered graduates in the new roll, there will be about 600 registered graduates from Gujarat and Kathiawad, while from Bombay city alone according to minimum calculation there will be about 2,500 registered graduates. Out of these 2,500 Bombay voters hardly a hundred will give their first preference vote to a mofussil candidate. The candidates from Bombay city must rest satisfied with the first preference votes from Bombay voters. But they have successfully canvassed first preference votes even from the mofussil. Do we want the University to be entirely dominated by the citizens of Bombay? If we do not want it, the mofussil voters must in a body, leaving aside communal and personal considerations, refuse to give their first preference vote to any candidate from Bombay city. Unless this is done, the mofussil candidates will have no chances to succeed in the election. As the matter stands at present, out of the mofussil candidates, from Gujarat, only Mr. K. S. Vakil has chances of success whereas from Bombay city, Mr. Mistri, Dr. Rania, Dr. Patel Dr. Pranjivan Mehta, Mr. Munshi, Mr. C. N. Vakil, Mr. Mangaldas Mehta, Mr. Nagindas Master and even one or two others have sufficient number of first votes in their pockets to assure them of their success at the poll. Justly speaking, the 25 seats from the registered graduates ought to have been separately divided in some such proportion as 8 seats for Bombay city and Suburbs, 5 seats for Gujarat and Kathiawar, 5 seats for Maharashtra and Konkan, 4 seats for Karnatic and 3 seats for Sindh. The Act ought to have provided separate electorates for registered graduates as is done in the cases of Head Masters, District Local Boards, Municipalities and business organisations. One fails to see why the Act has failed to provide separate electorates especially when the charge of the bill was in the hand of a Minister who came from the mofussil. Was he helpless before the Vice-Chancellor or the member for the University in the Council? If the mofussil representatives in the Legislative Council have strength, self-respect, and the interest of their constituency at heart, they would even at this stage try to get election suspended and get the Act amended. Is it too much to expect from the voters to do what the Act has failed to do and what their representatives in the Council have no courage to attempt.—Yours, etc.,

SHARDA MEHTA.

P. K. DESAI.

Ahmedabad.

Jaipur.—Seth Banjilal Tholia a prominent millionaire and big Jeweller of this place breathed his last yesterday morning. He was a self-made man.—Free Pres.

Shrimant Narayanrao Babasaheb Ghorpade, chief of Ichalkaranji, in company with Shrimant Soubhagyawati Ranisaheb paid a visit on the evening of the 17th inst. to Shri Ram Sangit Vidyalay at Sholapur. An "At Home" was given by the institution and the residents of ichalkaranji at Sholapur.

New York.—Mr. Edward son of an oel Magnate E. L. Dohoney was shot dead in his home py the Secretary Hugh Plunkett who had been mentally deranged, and who committed suicide. Mr. Dohonew figured in the Teapot Dome Scandal of 1924 in which edward as messenger was alleged to have carried for his father 100,000 dollars to foll the Secretary of Interior.—Reuter.

Teheran.—The permanent Treaty of friendship between Persia and Germany has been signed.—Reuter.

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